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ABSTRACT

In Canada today no single ethnocultural group makes up a majority of the population. Increases in the number of immigrants, especially people from Third World nations, continue to accelerate Canada's ethnocultural heterogeneity. A new descriptive term "visible minority," is now used to describe persons who are non-white, and distinct from the British, French, Aboriginal Peoples, and other ethnics who formerly comprised the majority in Canada. In the Canadian context, "ethnics" have usually been either immigrants or the descendents of immigrants whose origins were countries other than the British Isles or France. As part of the 1981 Census, Canadians were asked to identify the ethnic or cultural group they or their ancestors belonged to before coming to Canada using the 1981 demographic and socioeconomic profiles of the following groups of Canadian residents: (1) Black and Caribbean; (2) Chinese; (3) Czech and Slovak; (4) Dutch; (5) Filipino; (6) German; (7) Greek; (8) Italian; (9) Japanese; (10) Jewish; (11) Polish; (12) Portuguese; (13) Scandinavian; (14) South Asian (Indo-Pakistani); (15) South East Asian (Indo-Chinese); (16) Ukrainian; and (17) Yugoslav. Demographic data for each group are presented separately and percentages are given comparing the groups to the entire Canadian population in terms of location, age structure, mother tongue, occupation, labor force participation, income and education. (VM)

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Multiculturalism / Multiculturalisme

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Socio-economic Profiles of Selected Ethnic/Visible Minority Groups

1981 Census

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UD 025 541

Socio-economic Profiles of Selected Ethnic/Visible Minority Groups

1981 Census

Multiculturalism Canada
March 1986

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INTRODUCTION

In the mid 1800s, Canada was primarily a country with two major ethnocultural groups, British and French, and several smaller ones made up primarily of other European origins and Aboriginal Peoples. Today, Canada has become a country where no single ethnocultural group makes up a majority of the population. In the period since the Second World War, the rate with which Canadian society has become more and more ethnoculturally heterogeneous has accelerated as the large numbers of immigrants coming from the traditional European source countries were joined in the mid 1950s and early 1960s by a large volume of immigrants from Southern Europe, immigrants who had not always been welcome before. Since the mid-1960s, these southern European immigrants were joined by immigrants from the so-called Third World, especially Asia and the Caribbean.

The Ethnic and Visible Minority Groups

In the Canadian context, "ethnics" have usually been either immigrants or the descendents of immigrants whose origins were countries other than the British Isles or France. Persons whose origins were in these latter countries were considered to be members of, or descendents of the "charter groups."

As a result of the latest wave of immigrants from the Third World, a new descriptive term, "visible minority" is now frequently used to loosely describe persons who are non-white, and distinct from the British, French, Aboriginal Peoples and other "Ethnics."

Although the decennial Census of Canada is the only data source large enough to provide any detailed information for most of Canada's ethnic/visible minority groups, Census data are also subject to many limitations and are far from perfect. However, on the whole, they are the best data source available for information on many ethnic/visible minority groups in Canada. The Census is too rich a source of information to ignore.

The Census question used to identify specific ethnic/visible minority groups is:

> To which ethnic or cultural group did you or your ancestors belong on first coming to this continent?

The question was designed to be a factual one, i.e. identify the ethnic or cultural group to which the respondent or his/her ancestors belonged on first coming to this continent. The resulting data were therefore intended to be a reflection of the "roots" of the population, not a reflection of ethnocultural self-identity. Nevertheless, it is frequently suggested that the ethnic data from the Census are not as factual as they appear. For the many Canadians who have more than one ethnic or cultural origin, the question did not offer any clear guidelines as to which of these origins they were to report. For others, the key aspect of their cultural self-identity is related to other factors such as race and/or religion, factors which were not clearly identified on the questionnaire. Still others only refer to themselves as "Canadians" or "Americans" and do not report any specific ancestry whatsoever. As more and more intermarriage occurs between members of different ethnic groups, a tendency appears for individuals to report "British" and/or "French" as ethnic origin, even though the individual's ethnicity may be "Black," "Metis," or "German."

As a result, the 1981 ethnic origin question should be considered in part to be a reflection of how Canadians identify themselves ethnically or culturally rather than a strict accounting of their "true" ethnic or cultural origins. Nevertheless, the extent to which the data are a measurement of the "roots" of the population should not be underestimated.

Caveats

1 Generally throughout the report, members of the various ethnic/visible minority groups are simply referred to as Italians, South Asians, Chinese, Germans, etc. These labels should be interpreted as a shorthand form of "Canadians whose ethnocultural origins are Italian," "Canadians whose ethnocultural origins are South Asian," etc.

2 The term "immigrant" is used here as a shorthand form of "persons who are born outside of Canada." Most of these people are Canadian citizens.

3 It should be noted that for a number of ethnocultural groups, the levels of income, education, etc., for persons born in Canada are quite low. Very often, this is due to the fact that the percentage of the population 15 years and over is very small and/or concentrated in the under 25 age groups. The net result is that a high proportion of those born in Canada are only marginally involved in the labour force resulting in low levels of income or they are still in schools.

4 The urban areas referred to in these reports are those of the Census Metropolitan Areas of Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver. These are geographic boundaries etablished by Statistics Canada to refer to the total marketing area covered in these three large metropolitan areas.

5 The German, Dutch, Polish, and Scandinavian data were taken directly from published Statistics Canada data. As a result the information available for these groups is less detailed than is available for the other groups. As well, in its publications, Statistics Canada did not include those persons who reported multiple responses, e.g. German and British. In many parts of the country, persons reporting multiple origins account for a large percentage of the total number of persons reporting an origin, e.g. German.

BLACK AND CARIBBEAN

This information is based on the combined data for "Blacks" and "Caribbean." The category, "Black," is made up of a number of Census categories. The category, "Caribbean," is made up of persons who reported that they were born in the Caribbean and in countries such as Guyana and who indicated their origins to be British or French and whose linguistic and/or religious background did not indicate a South Asian origin. It is felt that most of these persons should have reported "Black, Haitian, Jamaican, etc." What ties these persons from many different backgrounds together is that, for most of them, their skin colour would be colloquially called "Black."

It should be noted that the algorithm used to identify "Caribbean" is based on country of birth and cannot be used to identify persons born in Canada. Based on other census information, it is estimated that the number of children born to the "Caribbean" population is between 30,000 and 50,000, most of whom are under the age of 15. The data for these children would therefore not greatly affect the economic data, although percentages for the age and language data for this population born in Canada are underestimated.

Place of Birth and Immigration

There were 240,970 persons identified as Black/Caribbean ethnic origin in Canada. Of these, 20% were Canadian-born, 31% immigrated before age 20, 43% came between the ages of 20 and 44, while 5% arrived after age 44.

There were 49,115 persons of Black/Caribbean origin in Montreal, 122,715 in Toronto and 6,890 in Vancouver.*

In Montreal,of those born outside of Canada, 50% were between the ages of 20 and 44 when they first arrived in Canada. In Toronto, 35% had immigrated before age 20, 44% immigrated between ages 20 and 44, and 5% came at age 45 or over.

Of the total of 183,160 adults of Black/Caribbean origin in Canada, 21.4% (39,155) lived in Montreal and 51.1% (93,560) in Toronto.

The majority (91.6%) of the adults of Black/Caribbean origin in Canada at the time of the 1981 Census had immigrated to Canada. A good percentage of them (62.3%) were between the ages of 20 and 44 years at the time of arrival in Canada.

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*Due to the small number of Black/Caribbean in Vancouver, further data will not be included for this city.

Black/Caribbean Canadians born outside of Canada:

38% (72,130) of immigrants were born in Jamaica
15% (28,110) were born in Trinidad and Tobago
14% (26,085) were born in Haiti
6% (12,050) were born in Barbados
14% were estimated to be born in Guyana
A small number were born in the United Kingdom and in African countries.

In Toronto, of the 19,270 Black/Caribbean born in Canada, 92% were born in Ontario. Of the 103,335 who were immigrants, 49% were born in Jamaica, and 16% came from each of Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana, 7% were born in Barbados, while very few were born in Haiti.

In Montreal, of the 6,650 Canadian-born, 95% were born in Quebec. Of the 42,400 immigrants, 56% (23,685) were born in Haiti and 14% (5,825) were born in Jamaica.

Although the number of Canadian-born males and females was essentially equal, more Black/Caribbean women have immigrated than men. Consequently, females represent 56% of immigrant Black/Caribbeans and 53% of all Black/Caribbeans.

The typical Black and Caribbean immigrant has been in Canada for 10 to 15 years with the peak of Black and Caribbean immigration coming during 1970-74, when 36% (69,565, 44% males, 56% females) came. Ninety-one percent of immigrants came between 1965 and 1981 while only 1% arrived 1945.

For Toronto, the peak period of immigration was 1970-74 when 39% of the immigrants arrived. The peak for Montreal was more recent, 42% of all immigrants having arrived between 1975 and 1981.

Recent immigration has been adding approximately 10,000 to the Black and Caribbean population every four years.

Age

As a result of immigration, Black/Caribbean were younger than the population as a whole. Older adults (45-64 years) accounted for 13% and those 65 years and over for about 3% of this population. The corresponding figures for the total population of Canada were 29% and 10% respectively.

A high proportion, about 42% (in Montreal 46%), were young adults (25-44 years) compared with 29% for the total population of Canada.

Slightly less than a quarter (24%) of the population of Black/Caribbean origin were children (up to 14 years) and 18% were in the age group 15-24 years.

Among non-immigrants the majority (about 80%, in Toronto 90%) were 24 years or younger compared with 42% for the total population of Canada. Among immigrants about 65% were in the adult age groups (25-44 and 45-64 years) compared with 48% for the total population of Canada.

Language

Mother tongue - English was the language first learned and still understood for 84%, French for 11%, "African languages" for 1% of Black/Caribbean. The proportion with English mother tongue was highest for the Canadian-born (90%), and somewhat lower for the immigrants (82%). In some contrast, the proportion with French as mother tongue was higher among immigrants (12%) than among those born in Canada (9%). The other languages had the largest share among those who had immigrated at age 45 or over (10%).

Official languages - Overall, 91% were able to speak English while 18% were able to speak French. Official bilingualism was at 9% overall, 8% for those born in Canada, 10% for immigrants. Virtually nobody was unable to speak either French or English.

In Montreal, approximately two-thirds, regardless of place of birth or age at immigration, were able to speak French while the ability to speak English was associated with immigration status: just over 50% of the Canadian-born; 60% of immigrants under the age of 45 and 35% of immigrants over 44 years of age were able to speak English. Official bilingualism was about 25% for all categories, except the oldest immigrant category (9%). In this last category 10% were unable to speak either French or English.

In Toronto, virtually everyone was able to speak English. Overall, 3% were able to speak both English and French. The proportion was highest among those who immigrated at age 45 or over (14%).

Language spoken at home - Languages spoken most often at home were virtually identical with the mother tongues reported by this population.

Labour Force Activity

At the time of the 1981 Census of Canada, more Black/Caribbean were either working or looking for work (82.5% for men and and 70.5% for women) compared with the population as a whole (78.2% for men and 51.8% for women).

The unemployment rate Black/Caribbean (7.8%) was slightly higher than the national average of 7.4%. While the unemployment rate for Black/Caribbean men (7.2%) was higher than the national average (6.5%), the unemployment rate for Black/Caribbean women (8.5%) was slightly lower than the national average (8.7%).

Among those who had immigrated between 20 and 44 years old, 93.6% of the men and 83.2% of the women were either working or looking for work. Among those over the age of 45 at immigration, 64.5% of the men and 32.7% of the women were either working or looking for work.

The unemployment rate for Black/Caribbean who immigrated between the ages of 20 and 44 years was 6.4% compared to 7.9% for those who immigrated over the age of 44 and 11% for those who immigrated as children or teenagers.

In Montreal, where the general rate of unemployment was 8.7%, the rate for adults of Black/Caribbean origin was much higher at 15.4%.

In Toronto, where the general rate of unemployment was 3.9%, the rate for adults of Black/Caribbean origin was higher at 5.0%.

Occupation

The occupations of Black/Caribbean were similar to the Canadian work force, with Machine Assembly and Product Fabrication being the only occupation with "overrepresentation" and "Medicine and Health" the only area with "underrepresentation" compared with the total population.

The relatively high and recent immigration status was reflected in occupations that clustered in Clerical, Service and Machine Assembly.

Clerical and Related Services	22%
Machine Assembly and Product Fabrication	18%
Services	15%
Medicine and Health	11%
Primary Occupations	6%
Technical/Science/Social Science	6%

Industry

Industry of employment also tended to follow Canadian norms with some concentration in Manufacturing and Community Business.

Community Business and Personal Services	36%
Manufacturing	28%
Trade	13%
Transportation and Communication	7%
Finance and Real Estate	7%
Public Administration and Defence	5%
Construction	3%

In Montreal, Blacks were employed in Manufacturing and Community Business, while in Toronto and Vancouver they were employed more frequently in other industries such as Transportation and Communications, Finance and Public Administration.

Income

In 1980, average incomes were

	Black/Caribbean	Total Population
Males	$14,941	$16,918
Females	9,209	8,414
Both Sexes	11,965	12,993

The average incomes of the population in the three largest cities were:

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Montreal	$ 13,317	$ 17,142	$ 9,091
Toronto	14,515	18,936	9,831
Vancouver	14,934	19,716	9,775

The average incomes of the Black/Caribbean in the urban areas were:

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Montreal	$10,513	$ 12,715	$ 8,541
Toronto	11,721	14,489	9,434
Vancouver	14,783	18,712	10,356

The average income for both sexes as a percent of the average varied from 79% in Montreal, to 81% in Toronto and 99% in Vancouver. About 6.7% of Blacks and Caribbeans had incomes over $25,000 compared with 10.6% for all Canadians.

About the same proportion of Black/Caribbean females (20%) as Canadian females in general (23%) had no income.

Education

The educational attainment of Black/Caribbean Canadians differed from that for all Canadians. For Black/Caribbean Canadians, 11% reported that they had less than grade 9 education, and this proportion was much less than the 20% recorded for all Canadians. At the same time, 18% of Black/Caribbean Canadians (compared with 16% for all Canadians) had some university education.

In Montreal, the proportion with less than grade 9 education was 17%, but was much lower in Toronto (10%). However, the proportions of Black/Caribbean Canadians with some university education followed a different pattern: 20% for Montreal and 13% for Toronto.

Black/Caribbean who immigrated to Canada had a slightly higher educational attainment than those who were born here. For the former, 11% had less than grade 9 education, and 18% had some university education. For the latter, 16% had less than grade 9 education, and 17% had some university education.

Slightly more than 9% of male Black/Caribbean Canadians had less than grade 9 education, and nearly 23% had some university education. For females, 13% had less than grade 9 education and 13% had some university education. In contrast, among the general population, 20% of males and of females had less than grade 9 education while 18% of males and 14% of females had some university education.

For non-immigrants, 17% of males and 14% of females had less than grade 9 education. For adult immigrants, 10% of males and 16% of females had less than grade 9 education.

Eighteen percent of non-immigrant males and 17% of non-immigrant females had some university education while 26% of male and 13% of female adult immigrants had some university education.

CHINESE

There were 299,990 persons in Canada who reported Chinese as their ethnic origin. Of these, 27% were Canadian-born, 28% immigrated under 20 years, 34% at ages 20-44 and 11% at age 45 or over.

Six percent (17,900) of the Chinese lived in Montreal, 31% (91,540) lived in Toronto, and 29% (85,735) in Vancouver. Fewer Chinese in Toronto were born in Canada (21%), and more immigrated as adults (51%) than was true for Montreal or Vancouver, where the proportions were similar to Canada as a whole.

There were 227,035 adults of Chinese origin, of whom more than 85% (194,320) immigrated to Canada. Of these, 52.5% immigrated between the ages of 20 and 44, 30.6% were less than 20 years old, and 16.9% were 45 or older.

The ratio of males (53%) to females (47%) among Chinese born in Canada was slightly unequal. Among immigrants, males and females were approximately equally represented among immigrants.

Among Chinese persons born outside of Canada:

- 24% (52,075) were born in Taiwan
- 23% (39,855) were born in China
- 9% (20,725) were born in Vietnam
- 4% (8,100) were born in Malaysia or Singapore
- 34% (73,630) were born elsewhere, primarily Hong Kong.

The peak of Chinese immigration to Canada was in 1978-81 when 28% (60,360) of the total immigrants arrived. Of all Chinese immigrants, 87% came during 1965-81, only 1% (3,135) came before 1945.

The Southeast Asian refugee program swelled the Chinese immigrant totals considerably between 1978-81, (one third of these immigrants were born in Vietnam). Recent immigration has been adding about 13,000 to the Chinese population annually making Chinese a rapidly growing ethnocultural population.

Age

Due to immigration, Chinese were younger than the population as a whole. Persons aged 45-64 years account for 16% and those 65 years and over made up 7% of the Chinese population compared with 29% and 10% respectively of Canada's population.

A quarter (24.3%) of the Chinese population was 14 and under, while 19% were 15-24 years of age. As well, about 35% of the Chinese were young adults (25-44 years) compared with 29% for the total population of Canada.

Among non-immigrants the majority (80% in Montreal and 88% in Toronto) were aged 24 years and under compared with 42% of the total Canadian population.

About 70% of persons below 15 years and one third aged 15-24 years (22% in Toronto) were born in Canada. In all other age groups, about 94% were immigrants. In Vancouver the proportion who were immigrants was slightly lower.

Language

Chinese in Toronto and Vancouver are not discussed separately as their language characteristics are similar to those of all Chinese in Canada.

Mother tongue - 24% reported English as the language first learned and still understood, 73% Chinese, and 1% French. For the Canadian-born, the proportion with English mother tongue (51%) and Chinese mother tongue (47%) contrasted with proportions for immigrants who had primarily Chinese as mother tongue (76% for immigrants 19 and under, 84% for 20-44 year olds, and 94% for 45 and over).

In Montreal, 5% of Chinese had French as a mother tongue. The percentage with English as mother tongue dropped accordingly as the proportion having Chinese as mother tongue remained similar to the population as a whole.

Official languages - 81% of all Chinese had acquired English. Of those born in Canada or who immigrated under 20 years of age, 90% were able to speak English. Among adult immigrants, 82% of those aged 20-44 at immigration but only 32% of those who were older than 44 at immigration could speak English.

In Canada, 7% of the Canadian born and 3% of the immigrants could use French. while 19% of the Chinese were unable to speak either English or French, ranging from 10% of those born in Canada to 67% of those over 44 at immigration.

In Montreal, 34% of Chinese were able to speak French. For those born in Canada and those who immigrated before age 20, 40% had acquired French. Fewer Chinese (72%) than in Canada as a whole (81%) could speak English. Nonetheless, three-quarters of those who immigrated before age 45 and over 85% of the native born in Montreal could speak English.

Language spoken at home - Of the Canadian-born, 68% were using English most often in the home, 31% were using Chinese. Among those born outside Canada, English home language use was highest (35%) for those who immigrated as children and lowest (7%) for those who immigrated as adults over 44.

In Montreal, French was used as home language by 6% of the Canadian-born and of those who immigrated before age 45. For the oldest immigrant group, only 1% gave French as home language. The use of English as a home language was somewhat less in Montreal as Chinese home language use among immigrants approximated that of all Chinese in Canada.

Differences by sex - Men and women differed little in their use of mother tongue and home language. However, males were slighlty more likely to be able to speak English. In Montreal, immigrant women were less likely than men to have acquired French.

Labour Force Activity

The proportion of Chinese men working or looking for work was almost identical to that of the population as a whole, (78.9% vs. 78.2%) Nearly 10% more Chinese women than women as a whole (61.2% vs. 51.8%) were either working or actively looking for work.

The unemployment rate for all Chinese (4.7%), for Chinese men (4.2%) and Chinese women (5.4%) was lower than the national unemployment rate of 7.4%. Comparable unemployment rates for all men and women were 6.5% and 8.7% respectively.

More Chinese immigrant men (79.9%) were either working or looking for work than Canadian-born Chinese men (75.1%). Comparable figures for immigrant and non-immigrant Chinese women were 60.1% and 67.5% respectively.

Chinese immigrants had a lower unemployment rate (4.4%) than non-immigrants (6.6%).

In Montreal, the general unemployment rate (8.7%) was slightly lower than the rate for Chinese (9.5%). In Toronto, the unemployment rate for Chinese (4.0%) and for the general population (3.9%) was almost the same while in Vancouver, the unemployment rate for Chinese (4.8%) was somewhat lower than the rate for the general population (5.1%).

Occupation

Twenty-five percent of Chinese were employed in Services and related occupations compared with 12% of all Canadians.

Clerical	18%
Machine Assembly and Product Fabrication	13%
Technical/Science/Social Science	11%
Managerial and Administrative	8%
Medicine	5%
Sales	7%
Processing	3%

The major differences between Chinese men in some occupations compared with the men as a whole were in Services (61% of Chinese vs. 47% for all Canadians), in Machine Assembly and Product Fabrication (53% vs. 80%) and in Medicine (62% vs. 22%). The distribution of Chinese males/females in other occupations is the same as that of the population as a whole.

Occupations of Chinese in the three urban areas tend to be similar to those of Chinese at the national level.

Industry

Community Business and Personal Services (43%) was the industry which employed most Chinese compared with the population as a whole (29%). For other industries, Chinese representation was close to the Canadian workforce.

Manufacturing	20%
Trade	16%
Finance	7%
Transportation and Communication	6%
Construction	2%
Mining	1%

There were minor differences in industries between the three urban areas.

Income

In 1980, average incomes were

	Chinese	Total Population
Males	$ 15,068	$ 16,918
Females	8,915	8,414
Both Sexes	12,201	12,993

The average incomes of the population in the three largest cities were:

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Montreal	$ 13,317	$ 17,142	$ 9,091
Toronto	14,515	18,936	9,831
Vancouver	14,934	19,716	9,775

The average incomes of the Chinese in three urban areas were:

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Montreal	$ 10,623	$ 12,620	$ 8,275
Toronto	12,040	14,662	9,210
Vancouver	12,507	15,534	9,237

The average incomes, for persons of both sexes in these three cities were about 82%, 93% and 96%, respectively, of the average for all Canadians.

Those who spoke English earned on average $13,282 as compared with $6,907 among those who spoke neither English nor French.

Education

Nearly the same proportion of Chinese Canadians (21%) reported less than grade 9 education as the population as a whole (20%). However, considerably more Chinese (28%) than all Canadians (16%) had some university education.

Six percent of non-immigrants and 24% of the immigrants had less than grade 9 education. Thirty-two percent of non-immigrants but 29% of immigrants had some university education.

Only 13% of child immigrants but 29% of adult immigrants had less than grade 9 education. By contrast, 32% of those who immigrated as children but 26% of those who immigrated as adults had some university education.

While 16% of Chinese males had less than grade 9 education, 27% of Chinese women were in this category. Thirty-four percent of male Chinese Canadians, but only 22% of female Chinese Canadians, had some university education. This difference was again considerably larger than that for all Canadians (18% for males and 16% for females).

Twenty percent of Chinese male, but 37% of female, immigrants had less than grade 9 education while 35% of male, but only 18%, of female immigrants had some university education.

The educational attainment of Chinese Canadians in the three urban areas differed only a little from that of all Chinese Canadians.

CZECH AND SLOVAK

The 85,730 Czechs and Slovaks in Canada, reported as their language of origin Czech, Slovak, or Czechoslovakian. Of these, 5.7% (4,905) lived in Montreal, 16.5% (14,175) in Toronto, and 7.7% (6,605) in Vancouver.

Of these, 58% were Canadian born. Of the immigrants, 15% came before age 20, 25% between ages 20 and 44, 2% came at age 45 or over.

These percentages were different for the cities. Using Toronto as the example, 40% were born in Canada, 19% came before age 20, 37% between ages 20 and 44, 4% at age 45 or over. Differences between the cities were slight.

Of those born outside Canada, 84% (30,180) were born in Czechoslovakia while 5% (1,920) were born in the United States.

While 53% of immigrants came between 1965-81, 28% (10,165) came before 1945, Czech and Slovak immigration peaked during 1965-67, when 35% (12,515, 56% males, 44% females) came. Of the immigrants to Vancouver, 50% came during this short period.

In the three cities, there were proportionally fewer pre-1945 immigrants than nationally.

Of the total of 68,865 Czechs and Slovaks aged 15 and over in Canada, 6.2% (4,245) lived in Montreal, 17.4% (11,995) in Toronto, and 7.6% (5,265) in Vancouver.

The majority (62.1%) of the 34,225 Czechs and Slovaks 15 and over who had immigrated to Canada were between 20 and 44 years old at the time that they immigrated, 32.6% were less than 20 years old and 5.3% were 45 years old or more.

Age

The age distribution among Czechs and Slovaks: 0-14 years (20%), 15-24 years (17%), 25-44 years (31%), 45-64 years (22%) and 65 years and older (11%) was similar to that of the population as a whole.

Among non-immigrants about 54% (in Toronto, 60%) were in the age groups 0-14 and 15-24 years compared with 42% for the total population of Canada. About 43% were in the adult age groups (25-44 and 45-64 years) compared with 48% for the total population of Canada.

The majority of children (80% or more) were born in Canada. In the age group 15-24 years about 70% were non-immigrants.

Among older adults (45-64 years) and those 65 years and over the large majority were immigrants.

Language

Mother tongue - English was the language first learned and still understood (mother tongue) for 51% of the Czechs and Slovaks compared with 80% of those born in Canada. English was reported as mother tongue by 17% of those who immigrated aged 19 or less and by about 5% of those who immigrated aged 20 or more. Among the Canadian-born, Slovak was the mother tongue of 10% and Czech of 8% while Czech (50%) was more common than Slovak (34%) among immigrants. Other languages (primarily German) were reported by the oldest immigrants (12%).

Official languages - Almost all the Czechs and Slovaks were able to speak English (98%), with the slight exception of the oldest immigrant group, where only 83% could. Overall, 10% were able to speak French, with little difference between Canadian-born and immigrants. Few could speak French and not speak English.

Language spoken at home - French was reported as the language most often used at home by 1% of Czechs and Slovaks compared with 77% who used English. Of those born in Canada, 95% used English. Among those born outside Canada, 72% of those who immigrated as Children used English, 44% of those who immigrated between the ages of 20 and 44 and 21% of those 45 years and older.

While 79% of Czechs and Slovaks reported a single origin, 97% of those born outside Canada and 66% of those born in Canada did so. Those with multiple origins were characterized by higher proportions: Canadian-born (93%), of English mother tongue (93%) and English home language (97%).

Labour Force

For both men (80.1%) and women (56.8%) among Czechs and Slovaks 15 and over, more persons were either working or actively looking for work than among the general population (78.2% for men and 51.8% for women).

The unemployment rate for Czechs and Slovaks aged 15 and over (4.7%) was lower than the national average, both for men (3.6%) and for women (6.4%) than the overall unemployment rate of 7.4% (6.5% for men and 8.7% for women).

A comparison of the proportion working or actively looking for work for Czechs and Slovaks aged 15 or over between those who immigrated to Canada and those who were born in Canada shows that immigrant men and women had lower rates (75.3% for men and 49.1% for women) than those who were born in Canada (85.3% for men and 63.8% for women).

A comparison of unemployment rates shows that Czechs and Slovaks immigrants had a slightly lower unemployment rate (4.3%) than those born in Canada (5.1%).

The proportion of Czechs and Slovaks working or looking for work among those who reported multiple origins (81.0% for men and 67.6% for women) were comparable for men (80.0%) in the national workforce but considerably higher for women nationally (54.8%).

The unemployment rate for those who reported multiple origins (6.2%) was higher than the unemployment rate for those who reported only one origin (4.5%).

Occupation

With the exception of Technical/Scientific/Social Science occupations (12% of Czechs and Slovaks compared with 7% of all Canadians), the occupational patterns for this group were close to national averages.

Clerical and Related Services	17%
Machine Assembly	11%
Services	10%
Sales	8%
Managerial	10%
Medicine	5%
Teaching	5%
Primary	6%

Differences between those giving single responses and those giving multiple responses were generally less than 2%.

Industry

There was little difference between the industry of employment for Czechs and Slovaks and the total Canadian population.

Community Business and Personal Services	32%
Manufacturing	20%
Trade	15%
Transportation and Communication	7%
Construction	6%
Agriculture	6%
Finance and Real Estate	5%
Public Administration	6%

Income

In 1980, average incomes were:

	Czechs and Slovaks	Total Population
Males	$ 19,210	$ 16,918
Females	9,533	8,414
Both Sexes	14,875	12,993

The average incomes of the population in the three largest cities were:

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Montreal	$ 13,317	$ 17,142	$ 9,091
Toronto	14,515	18,936	9,831
Vancouver	14,934	19,716	9,775

The average incomes of the Czechs and Slovaks in three cities were:

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Montreal	$ 16,950	$ 22,837	$ 10,692
Toronto	16,218	20,610	10,778
Vancouver	17,020	20,932	11,979

Fewer Czech and Slovak women had no income compared with all Canadian females; 17.5% of Czechs and Slovaks compared with 23% for all Canadians.

English-French bilingualism was associated with exceptionally high incomes in the Czech and Slovak communities. The average income among English-French bilinguals was almost $18,000 compared with the group average of just under $15,000.

The average income of Czech and Slovak males who spoke both English and French was almost $24,000. The average income of their female counterparts was just over $11,000.

Education

The educational attainment of Czechs and Slovaks reporting a single response differed considerably from that of those who gave multiple responses. For those who gave a single response, 18% had less than grade 9 education, and 24% had some university education. For those with multiple responses, only 4% had less than grade 9 education, and 30% had some university education.

The educational attainment of Czechs and Slovaks who immigrated to Canada is also different from that of those who were born here. For those who gave a single response for their ethnicity, 24% of immigrants, compared to 10% for non-immigrants, had less than grade 9 education. At the other end of the educational scale, 26% of immigrants and 22% of non-immigrants, had some university education.

For those who gave multiple responses for their ethnicity, 12% of immigrants, but only 3% of non-immigrants, had less than grade 9 education. At the same time, 43% of immigrants, and 28% of non-immigrants, had some university education.

Differences also existed in the educational attainment of male and female Czechs and Slovaks. For those who gave a single response for ethnicity, 16% of males and 20% of females had less than grade 9 education. For the same group, 29% of males, but only 19% of females, had some university education.

For those who gave multiple responses for ethnicity, the educational attainment of males was somewhat lower than that for females. For males, 5% had less than grade 9 education, and 29% had some university education; the proportions for females were 3% and 31% respectively.

DUTCH

QUALIFIER TO THESE DATA: In 1981, 604,435 persons reported that they had Dutch ancestry. Of these, 408,235 (67.5%) reported only Dutch origins while 196,195 (32.5%) reported Dutch and at least one other origin, primarily British. The data presented below deal solely with those who reported "Dutch Only" as data are not available for those who reported Dutch and other origins.

Numbers and Distribution Across Canada

Two percent (408,235 persons) of the Canadian population reported their origin as Dutch. Males comprised a slightly higher proportion (52%) of the Dutch ethnic population than did the females. Males and females numbered 210,885 and 197,350, respectively.

Almost one-half (97,975 male and 93,150 female) of the Dutch ethnic population resided in Ontario, almost one-fifth (37,545 male and 34,735 female) in British Columbia, 16% (34,270 male and 30,790 female) in Alberta, 8% (17,390 male and 16,485 female) in Manitoba and 4% (8,795 male and 8,420 female) in Saskatchewan. Three percent (6,945 male and 6,550 female) resided in Nova Scotia, 2% (4,120 male and 3,935 female) in Quebec and 1% (2,350 male and 2,050 female) in New Brunswick. Less than 1% of the total Dutch population resided in Prince Edward Island (725 male and 615 female), Newfoundland (375 male and 305 female), the Yukon (215 male and 180 female), and the Northwest Territories (190 male and 135 female).

One percent (5,270 persons) of the Dutch ethnic population were concentrated in Montreal, 8% (34,200 persons) in Toronto and 7% (28,220 persons) in Vancouver. These Dutch populations represented less than 1% of the total population of Montreal, 1% of the population of Toronto and 2% of the population of Vancouver. Males and females were equally represented in the Dutch populations of these cities.

Place of Birth and Immigration

Four percent (138,760 persons) of the total Canadian foreign-born population reported the Netherlands as their place of birth. Males represented a slightly higher proportion (52%) of the Dutch-born population than did the females. Males and females numbered 72,580 and 66,175, respectively.

Two percent (2,540 persons) of the total Dutch-born population resided in Montreal, slightly more than one-tenth (15,145 persons) in Toronto and 8% (11,530 persons) in Vancouver. The Dutch-born represented 1% of the foreign-born population of Montreal, 1% of the foreign-born population of Toronto and 5% of the foreign-born population of Vancouver.

Males and females were equally represented in the Dutch-born populations of Montreal and Toronto. Males, however, represented a slightly higher proportion (52%) of the Dutch-born population of Vancouver than did females.

The Dutch-born comprised less than 1% of all foreign-born immigrants to Canada before 1945. This proportion increased to 12% during the period from 1945 to 1954, decreased to 3% during the years 1955 and 1969 and dropped to 1% during the period from 1970 and 1981.

Three percent of the Dutch-born population immigrated to Canada before 1945, almost 60% immigrated during the period from 1945 to 1954, slightly less than one-third between the years 1955 and 1969 and 9% between 1970 and 1981.

Males comprised 58% of the Dutch-born immigrating to Canada before 1945. This proportion decreased to 53% during the period from 1945 to 1954. Males and females were equally represented for all remaining immigration periods from 1955 to 1981.

Males and females were equally represented in the Dutch-born populations of Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver for all immigration periods with but one exception. Males represented a slightly higher proportion (54%) than females of the Dutch-born population of Vancouver immigrating between 1945 and 1954.

Fourteen percent of the Dutch-born population immigrated to Canada before five years of age. One-third were between the ages of 5 and 19 years at the time of immigration while slightly more than one-half were 20 years of age or older.

No significant differences were noted for Toronto and Vancouver on age at immigration. In contrast, however, the data indicated that less than 10% of the Dutch-born population of Montreal immigrated before five years of age, slightly less than one-quarter between the ages of 5 and 19 and two-thirds were 20 years of age or older at the time of immigration.

No significant male/female differences were observed with respect to age at immigration for the Dutch-born populations of Canada or Montreal, Toronto or Vancouver.

Language

Mother Tongue - Approximately 60% of the Dutch ethnic population claimed English as their mother tongue, 10% claimed French and 40% claimed that their mother tongue was "Other." No male/female differences were observed.

Language spoken at home - A significant majority (91%) of the Dutch ethnic population indicated that English was their home language. Seven percent indicated that their home language was the same as their mother tongue, 1% indicated that their home language was French and 1% that their home language was "Other."

Females comprised a slightly higher proportion (54%) than males of those reporting that their home language was the same as their mother tongue. Otherwise, no significant differences were found between the male and female Dutch ethnic populations.

Official Languages - Almost 95% of the Dutch ethnic population indicated that English was their official language. Six percent indicated that their official language was either French only or both English and French. Less than 1% used neither English nor French. Although this group was fairly small in number (1,585 persons), a breakdown by sex indicated that almost 60% were female. No other significant male/female variations were observed.

Age Distributions

Almost one-fifth of the Dutch ethnic population were less than 15 years of age, slightly more than one-fifth between 15 and 24 years of age, 30% were between 25 and 44 years of age, slightly more than one-fifth were between 45 and 64 years of age and 7% were 65 years of age or older.

Some differences were observed for the Dutch ethnic populations of Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver. All three cities had proportionately fewer persons in the under 15 years of age category. Also, Montreal, and Toronto had a higher representation in the 45 to 64 years of age category when compared to the total Dutch ethnic population.

Labour Force Activity

Almost 70% of the Dutch ethnic population 15 years and older were active in the labour force. Slightly more than 60% of those in the labour force were male while of those not in the labour force, slightly more than 70% were female.

The Dutch ethnic population aged 15 years and older had a labour force participation rate of 68.4% (the participation rate was 83.6% for males and 52.1% for females). In general, the participation rate of the Dutch ethnic population tended to be higher and the unemployment rate lower in comparison with the labour force activity rates for the total Canadian population aged 15 years and older.

Occupation and Industry

Approximately 226,000 of the Dutch ethnic population aged 15 years and older were active in the labour force. Fifteen percent (predominantly female) were employed in Clerical occupations while 13% (predominantly male) were involved in Processing and Product Fabricating. Ten percent (significantly more females than males) were employed in Service occupations and 9% (equally represented by males and females) were employed in Sales occupations. Eleven percent were employed in farming, 9% in Managerial/administrative occupations and 9% in Construction (all predominantly male). The remaining 20% were involved in Equipment Operating, Teaching, Medicine and Health, Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics and in "Other."

A breakdown by industry for the Dutch ethnic population 15 years and older indicated that 12% were involved in Agriculture, 2% in other primary industries, 17% in Manufacturing and 9% in Construction.

In the service industries, 7% were employed in Transportation, Communication and other utilities, 17% in Trade (including retail), 5% in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, 25% in Community, Business and Personal Service (including Education, Health and Welfare, Personal, Accommodation and Food) and 6% were involved in public administration and defence.

In Finance, Insurance and Real Estate and in Community, Business and Personal Service industries, females outnumbered males by almost three to two. In Trade industries (including retail), this trend was reversed and males outnumbered females by almost three to two. Males outnumbered females by at least two to one in all remaining industries.

Education

Thirteen percent of the Dutch ethnic population 15 years of age and older reported an educational level of less than grade 9. One-third indicated that their highest level of schooling was in the grades 9 to 13 educational category. Almost 55% reported university or other non-university training as their highest level of schooling.

In comparison with the Canadian population as a whole, the Dutch ethnic population was one-third less likely to have either less than grade 9 education or grades 9 to 13 education as their highest level of schooling and one-third more likely to have university or other non-university training.

Income

No data were available.

FILIPINO

There were 75,525 persons in Canada who identified themselves as being of Filipino origin in the 1981 Census of Canada.

Over a fifth (21%) were born in Canada and the rest were immigrants. Over twice as many immigrants came as adults (20-44 years of age, 47%), than as children or teenagers (23%). The other 9% of the immigrants were 45 years of age and over.

A striking 99% (58,470) of immigrants were born in the Philippines. The second most common country of birth was the United States, but only 425 were born there.

Almost three-fifths (60%) lived in the three largest cities, Montreal (4,525); Toronto (29,775); and Vancouver (10,840).

Of the 52,005 Filipinos aged 15 and over in Canada, 98.4% were not born here. The majority (69.2%) were 20-44 years old at the time they immigrated, 16.4% were less than 20 years old and 14.4% were 45 or more years old.

Of the 52,005 Filipinos aged 15 and over, 6.3% (3,260) lived in Montreal, 39.7% (20,625) in Toronto, and 14.8% (7,680) in Vancouver.

Most of the Filipino immigrants in Canada in 1981 (97%) arrived between 1965 and 1981. Filipino immigration peaked during 1970-74 when 36% (21,845) arrived. Female immigrants outnumbered male immigrants. Filipino immigrants were older on immigrating than all other recent immigrant groups.

Age

In the 1981 census, less than one-third of the Filipino population was under the age of 14. The next four age groups (15-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65 and over) accounted for 11, 42, 13 and 3%, respectively.

Virtually all of the Filipino children (under 14) were born in Canada (73%).

Among non-immigrants about 94% (in Toronto 97%) were children (0-14 years) and less than 1% were 65 years and over. Among immigrants about 65% (in Montreal 71%) were in the adult age groups (25-44 and 45-64 years) compared with 48% for the total population of Canada.

Most Filipinos born in Canada (about 73%) were under 24 years of age. In Toronto and Montreal the proportion was lower (60% and 69%, respectively); in Vancouver the proportion was higher (92%).

Language

Mother tongue - Forty-six percent of the Filipinos reported Pilipino as the language first learned and still understood (mother tongue), 42% reported English, 10% Tagalog, and 2% other languages.

Of the Canadian-born, English was most often (86%) the mother tongue. Eleven percent of this group mentioned Pilipino and 3% Tagalog.

Of immigrants who came to Canada as children, most (48%) gave English as their mother tongue; 41% said English; 11% Tagalog. Most of those arriving as immigrants (86%) said Pilipino was their mother tongue.

Of the three largest cities, Toronto and Vancouver each had the same proportion of Filipinos who gave Pilipino as their mother tongue (50%); Montreal was less at 45%.

Official languages - Of all Filipinos in Canada, 98% were able to express themselves in English, 3% in French. Of those who came after age 44, only 88% were able to speak English.

Only 3% were able to speak both English and French.

One percent of all the people in Canada of Filipino origin could speak neither English nor French. Among those who immigrated after age 44, the proportion was 11%.

Proficiency in the official languages varied by region. In Montreal, 98% of Filipinos could speak English, 69%, French. In Toronto and Vancouver, 99% could speak English and 3% French. All French-speakers could speak English.

Language spoken at home - English was the language spoken most often at home by 60% of the Filipinos; by the Canadian-born (87%) and by those who came to Canada at an advanced age (26%).

In Montreal, English was the language spoken most often at home by Filipinos (over 60%); by the Canadian-born (94%), and by those who came to Canada after age 45 (34%).

For both Toronto and Vancouver, the pattern of home language use was the same as that for all Canada.

Labour Force

The proportion of people of Filipino origin actually employed or actively looking for work (84.4% of men and 76.4% of women) was substantially higher than for all Canadians (78.2% of men and 51.8% of women).

At the time of the 1981 Census, the overall rate of unemployment in the country was 7.4%. The unemployment rate for men at 6.5% was lower than the unemployment rate for women at 8.7%. In comparison, the unemployment rate for adults of Filipino ethnic origin in Canada (3.8%) was quite a bit lower than the national average, both for men (3.5%) and for women (4.0%).

Filipinos born outside Canada had a lower unemployment rate (3.8%) than adults of Filipino ethnic origin who were born in Canada (6.0%).

Occupation

The proportion of Filipinos in Medicine (21%), Machine Assembly and Product Fabrication (18%) was much higher in these occupations than Canadians generally, 4% and 11% respectively.

In other occupations, Filipinos reflected the general population:

Clerical and Related Services	22%
Services	12%
Technical/Scientific/Social Science	7%

In the three largest cities, the numbers of Filipinos employed varied. Clerical and Related Services employed 18% in Montreal, 32% in Toronto and 24% in Vancouver. In Medical and Healthcare, 36% or 900 Filipinos were employed in Montreal, in Toronto 3,000.

Industry

The Community Business and Personal Service industries employed the largest proportion of Canadians of Filipino origin (44%).

The number of Filipinos in other industries was:

Manufacturing	26%
Trade	10%
Finance and Real Estate	8%
Transportation and Communications	5%

Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver showed a workforce more concentrated in Community Business and Manufacturing: 60%, 40%, and 53%, respectively.

Income

In 1980, average incomes were:

	Filipino	Total Population
Males	$15,149	$16,918
Females	11,616	8,414
Both Sexes	13,136	12,993

The average incomes of the population in the three largest cities were:

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Montreal	$13,317	$17,142	$9,091
Toronto	14,515	18,936	9,831
Vancouver	14,934	19,716	9,775

For Filipinos, average incomes in the three cities were:

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Montreal	$12,126	$15,022	$8,145
Toronto	12,477	15,772	8,074
Vancouver	14,650	18,929	8,815

Average incomes of Filipinos born in Canada ($11,208) tended to be higher than those who immigrated as children ($7,525) but lower than those who immigrated as adults ($14,035).

Education

The educational attainment of Filipinos was much higher than that for the total Canadian population. Only 9% of Filipinos, compared with 20% of all Canadians, reported grade 9 or less education. At the other end of the scale, 60% of Filipinos, compared to 16% of all Canadians, had some university education.

The educational attainment of male and female Filipinos differed, but this difference was mainly at the lower educational levels. Thus, 7% of male but 10% of female Filipinos had less than grade 9 education. But there was almost no difference in the proportions of male and female Filipinos with some university education (60%).

There were marked differences between the educational attainment of Filipinos who immigrated to Canada as children, and those who immigrated as adults. Only 5% of the former, but 9% of the latter reported that they had less than grade 9 education. By contrast 26% of those who immigrated as children, but 68% of those who immigrated as adults, had some university education.

GERMAN

In 1981, 1,720,260 persons reported that they had German ancestry. Of these, 1,142,365 (66.4%) reported only German origins while 577,895 (33.6%) reported German and at least one other origin, primarily British. The data presented below deal solely with those who reported "German Only" as data are not available for those who reported German and other origins.

Five percent (1,142,365 persons) of the Canadian population reported their ethnic origin as German. Males and females were equally represented (575,730 and 566,635, respectively).

Two percent (22,290 persons) were concentrated in Montreal, 7% (82,930 persons) in Toronto and 6% (73,955 persons) in Vancouver. These German populations represented less than 1% of the total population of Montreal, slightly less than 3% of the population of Toronto and approximately 6% of the population of Vancouver. Males and females were equally represented in the German populations of these cities.

Five percent (198,215 persons) of the total Canadian foreign-born population reported Germany as their place of birth. A breakdown of the German-born population by sex indicated that males and females were equally represented (98,160 and 100,055, respectively).

Six percent (12,275 persons) of the total German-born population resided in Montreal, slightly less than one-fifth (38,180 persons) in Toronto and 10% (19,320 persons) in Vancouver. The German-born represented approximately 3% of the foreign-born population of Montreal, 3% of the foreign-born population of Toronto and 5% of the foreign-born population of Vancouver.

In Montreal and Toronto, males represented a slightly lower proportion of the German-born population (47%) than did females. Males and females were equally represented in the German-born population of Vancouver.

The German-born comprised 2% of all foreign-born immigrating to Canada before 1945. This proportion increased to 10% during the period from 1945 to 1954, decreased to 7% during the years 1955 to 1969 and dropped to 2% during the period from 1970 to 1981.

Five percent of the German-born population immigrated to Canada before 1945, one-third immigrated during the period from 1945 to 1954, slightly less than one-half between the years 1955 and 1969 and 11% between 1970 and 1981.

In comparison to the female German-born, the proportion of males decreased from a high of 54% for the period of immigration before 1945 to approximately one-half during the peak years of immigration from 1945 to 1969. During the 1970s, not only had the absolute numbers of German-born immigrants decreased significantly but so also had the proportion of males in comparison to females. Males comprised 44% of the German-born immigrating between 1978 and 1981.

Age

At immigration - One-fifth of the German-born population immigrated to Canada before five years of age. Almost one-quarter were between the ages of 5 and 19 years at the time of immigration while slightly more than one-half were 20 years of age or older.

Significant differences were noted for Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver in the youngest and oldest age at immigration. Approximately 10% (rather than the 20% indicated by Canada-wide data) of each of the metropolitan German-born populations had immigrated beforethe age of five years. Also, in contrast to the 50% indicated by Canada-wide data, approximately two-thirds of the metropolitan German-born were 20 years of age or older at the time of immigration.

No significant differences were observed in age at immigration for the male and female German-born populations of Canada or for Montreal, Toronto or Vancouver.

At census time - Fifteen percent of the German ethnic population were less than 15 years of age, 20% (15-24 years of age), 30% (25-44), 25% (45-64) and 10% (65 and older). In comparison with the Canadian population as a whole, the German ethnic population had proportionately fewer less than 15 years of age but slightly more 45 to 64 years of age. Differences for these two age categories were also observed for the German ethnic populations of Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. All three cities had proportionately fewer persons less than 15 years of age and a higher representation 45 to 64 years of age compared with the Canadian German ethnic population.

With the exception of those 65 years of age and older, males and females with a German ethnic origin were equally represented in all age categories. Males comprised 46% of the German ethnic population aged 65 years and older. An even further decrease in the male/female ratio for those aged 65 years and older was observed in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver where males comprised slightly more than 40% of the German ethnic population.

Language

Mother Tongue - Slightly less than two-thirds of the German ethnic population claimed English as their mother tongue, 1% claimed French and slightly more than one-third claimed that their mother tongue as "other." No male/female differences were observed.

Official Languages - Almost 95% of the German ethnic population indicated that English was their official language. Five percent indicated that their official language was both English and French or French only. Less than 1% used neither English or French as their official language. Although this group was fairly small in number (8,815 persons), a breakdown by sex indicated that almost two-thirds were female.

Language spoken at home - A majority (87%) of the German ethnic population indicated that English was their home language. Ten percent indicated that their home language was the same as their mother tongue, 1% indicated that their home language was French and 1% that their home language was "other." A slightly higher proportion of females (54%) than males reported that their home language was the same as their mother tongue. Otherwise, no significant differences were found between the male and female German-born populations.

Occupation and Industry

Approximately 645,000 of the German ethnic population aged 15 years and older were active in the labour force. Almost 20% (predominantly female) were employed in Clerical occupations while 15% (predominantly male) were involved in Processing and Product Fabricating. Ten percent (slightly more females more males) were employed in Service occupations and 9% (equally represented by males and females) were employed in Sales. Nine percent were employed in each of Managerial, Administrative occupations, in Farming and in Construction (all predominantly male). The remaining 20% were involved in Equipment Operating, Teaching, Medicine and Health, Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics and in other.

A breakdown by industry for the German ethnic population 15 years and older indicated that 10% were involved in Agriculture, 3% in other Primary Industries, 17% in Manufacturing and 9% in Construction.

In the service industries, 8% were employed in Transportation, Communication and other utilities, 17% in Trade (including retail), 5% in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, 25% in Community, Business and Personal Service (including education, health and welfare, personal, accommodation and food) and 6% were involved in Public Administration and Defence.

Males and females were almost equally represented in Trade (including retail) industries. In Finance, Insurance and Real Estate and in Community, Business and Personal Service, females outnumbered males by almost two to one. Males outnumbered females by at least two to one in all remaining industry categories.

Labour Force Activity

Almost 70% of the German ethnic population 15 years and older were active in the labour force. Approximately 60% of those in the labour force were male and 40% female. Of those not in the labour force, slightly less than 30% were male and slightly more than 70% were female. The labour force activity of the German ethnic population was similar to that of the total Canadian population aged 15 years and older.

The German ethnic population aged 15 years and older had an overall participation rate of 67.7% (the participation rate was 82.2% and for females 53.1%). The overall unemployment rate for the German ethnic population was 4.2% (3.4% for males and 5.5% for females). In general, the participation rate of the German ethnic population tended to be higher and the unemployment rate lower compared with the total Canadian population aged 15 years and older.

Education

Approximately 40% of the German ethnic population 15 years of age and older reported an educational level of less than grade 9. Another 40% indicated their highest level of schooling in the grade 9 to grade 13 category. Slightly less than one-fifth reported university or other non-university training.

In comparison to the Canadian population as a whole, the German ethnic population was twice as likely to have less than grade 9 education and one-half as likely to have university or non-university training.

GREEK

Of the 163,745 persons who identified themselves as having Greek origin in the 1981 Census of Canada, 43% were Canadian-born.

About one-third came to Canada as young adults (20 to 44 years of age), 20% came as children or teenagers, and 3% were 45 years of age or more.

Less than 4% of people describing their origins as Greek reported another origin as well.

The majority (78.1%) of the total of 115,625 Greek persons 15 and over at the time of the 1981 Census had immigrated to Canada.

Of those 15 and over, 30.9% (35,700) lived in Montreal, 41.1% (47,510) in Toronto, and 4.4% (5,120) in Vancouver.

The typical Greek immigrant has been in Canada for a little less than 20 years. Few arrived before 1945. The peak years were 1965-69 when 23,450 came -- 27% of the present Greek population in Canada. Eighty percent came between 1955 and 1974.

88% were born in Greece
4% were born in Turkey or Cyprus
1% were born in the United States.

More than 70% lived in Toronto (67,550) and Montreal (49,750). Five percent (7,020) lived in Vancouver.

Age

About 29% of Canadians of Greek origin were under 15 years of age in the 1981 Census of Canada; 16% were in the age group 15 to 24; 32% were between 25 and 44; 18% were between 45 and 64; and 4% were over 65.

Most Canadian-born Greeks (90%) were under 25 years of age. Among those who immigrated, the largest group (79%) was between the ages of 25 and 64.

The vast majority of Greek children (90%) were born in Canada and a similar proportion (95%) of people over 65 were immigrants.

Language

Mother tongue - Of all Greeks in Canada, nearly three-quarters (73%) reported Greek as their mother tongue -- the first language they learned and continue to understand. Twenty-three percent report English as their mother tongue, 1% French. The proportion whose mother tongue was Greek increased with the age at which they came to Canada.

Among Canadian-born Greeks, Greek was the mother tongue of only half, while 46% cited English.

Official languages - Eighty-nine percent of all people reporting Greek origins could speak English and 17% French; 16% could speak both languages. Six percent could speak neither English nor French.

Among Canadian-born Greeks, the proportion speaking the two official languages was somewhat higher: English 92%, French 23%, bilingual 21%. Among immigrants particularly, males were more likely than females to be able to speak English or French.

Language spoken at home - Forty-nine percent spoke Greek most often at home, 40% English and 1% French. Among Canadian-born Greeks, however, English was the language spoken most often at home (59%). Among immigrants, males were more likely than females to speak English at home.

In Montreal, a higher proportion reported Greek as their mother tongue (84%) and as the language spoken most often at home (74%). In Vancouver, a greater proportion than the national average reported English as their mother tongue (35%) and as the language spoken most often at home (59%).

In Toronto, the use of language conformed more closely to the national average: 72% reported Greek as their month tongue, more than 90% could speak English, 41% spoke English at home.

Labour Force

Among Canadians reporting Greek origins, the proportion working or actively looking for work at the time of the 1981 census was higher (82.9% of men, 55.2% of women) than for the general population (78.2% and 51.8%).

Participation was higher among immigrants (87.3%) than among those born in Canada (67.1%).

At the national level, unemployment rates were lower among Canadians of Greek origin (6.5%) than among the general population (7.4%) and Greek immigrants had a lower unemployment rate (6%) than Canadian-born Greeks (8.3%).

In the three largest cities, however, the unemployment rates among all Greeks was higher than among residents of those cities in general. In Montreal, where unemployment was 8.7%, the rate among Greeks was 10.0%. In Toronto, the comparable rates were 3.9% and 4.8% and, in Vancouver, 5.1% and 7.3%.

Occupations, Industries

More than one-third (37%) of people in the work force reporting Greek origins were engaged in the occupation classified in the census as Services, compared with 18% among all Canadians.

Other categories:

Machine Assembly and Product Fabrication	18%
Clerical	11%
Managerial and Administrative	7%
Sales	7%
Processing	3%

In terms of industry of employment, the most important sector was Community Business and Personal Services where 45% of Greeks were employed compared with 28.9% for Canadians in general.

The other important industries were:

Manufacturing	24%
Trade	13%
Transportation and Communication	4%
Construction	4%
Public Administration and Defence	2%

Although only 19% of adult Greeks were born in Canada, of those Greeks employed in Public Administration and Defence 47% were born in Canada. For Transportation and Communication and Trade the figures were 25% and 29%, respectively.

Income

In 1980, average incomes were

	Greek	Total Population
Males	$ 14,645	$ 16,918
Females	7,583	8,414
Both Sexes	11,726	12,993

The average incomes of the population in the three largest cities were:

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Montreal	$ 13,317	$ 17,142	$ 9,091
Toronto	14,515	18,936	9,831
Vancouver	14,934	19,716	9,775

The average incomes of Greeks in the three cities varied as follows:

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Montreal	$ 10,906	$ 13,432	$ 7,405
Toronto	11,531	14,294	7,773
Vancouver	14,209	18,082	8,222

The average income for all persons in Montreal was close to the national average. Those of Toronto and Vancouver were respectively 7% and 13% higher. These differences were also reflected in the income of Greeks.

Incomes of Canadian-born Greeks ($9,748) were generally lower than those of people who immigrated as children ($11,541) or as adults ($12,508).

Education

The educational attainments of Greeks born in Canada exceeded those of the general population. Twenty-one per cent of Canadian-born Greeks had some university education, compared with only 16% of Canadians as a whole; only 5% of Canadian-born Greeks had less than grade 9 education, compared with 20% of the general population.

Among Greek immigrants, however, 9% had some university education and 50% had not progressed beyond grade 9. Among the immigrants, twice as many males as females (12% vs. 6%) had some university education.

ITALIAN

Of the 871,695 Canadians who reported Italian as at least one of their ethnic or cultural origins, just over half (54%) were born in Canada.

Of those born outside Canada, 43% came to Canada as children or teen-agers, 50% were between 20 and 44, while the rest were over the age of 45.

Of the immigrants 94% (378,250) were born in Italy. Two percent (8,825) were born in the United States, the next largest source of Italian immigrants.

Almost two-thirds (61%) of all persons reporting Italian as an ethnic or cultural origin live in either Montreal (165,905), Toronto (323,395), or Vancouver (40,425).

Of the persons who reported Italian as an ethnic or cultural origin who were not born in Canada, 26% immigrated between 1955 and 1959. Nearly all immigration (84%) took place between 1950 and 1969.

Of the total of 655,250 persons aged 15 or over who reported Italian as their origin in Canada, 20.0% (131,000) were living in Montreal, 36.9% (242,030) were living in Toronto, and 4.7% (30,765) were living in Vancouver.

About half (51.4%) of the 392,210 Italians aged 15 or over who had immigrated to Canada were between 20 and 44 years old at the time that they immigrated, 41.9% were under 20 years old, and 6.7% were 45 years old or more.

Age

Nearly one-quarter of the Italian population was under the age of 14. Each of the three age groups (15-24, 25-44, 45-64) accounted for about 20%. Only 6% was 65 or older.

Virtually all (96%) of the Italian children under 14 were born in Canada.

Seven of 10 Italians born in Canada were under 24 years of age. This proportion was much higher in Toronto (83%) than in Vancouver (36%).

Language

Mother tongue - Almost 60% of Canadians of Italian origin listed Italian as their mother tongue or first language learned. Thirty-seven per cent named English, 3% French.

Of the Italians born in Canada, 63% reported English as the language first learned and still understood (mother tongue) while only 32% reported Italian. Three percent reported French.

Nearly all immigrants (86% of the children and 95% of the adults at the time of immigration) reported Italian as mother tongue. However, of those who immigrated as children, 11% reported English as mother tongue.

While slightly more Italians in Montreal reported Italian as mother tongue (76%) than in Toronto (67%), less than half (47%) of the Italians in Vancouver reported this language.

Official languages - Of all Italians in Canada, 80% were able to express themselves in English, about 22% in French.

Proficiency in the official languages varied by region.

- In Montreal, 81% of Italians could speak French, 71% English. Sixty-two per cent could speak both.

- In Toronto, 89% could speak English and 7% French. (Virtually all French-speakers could also speak English.)

- In Vancouver, 97% could speak English, 8% French.

Almost all of those born in Canada (96%) or those who came to Canada as children or teen-agers (94%) could speak English. Of those who came to Canada as young adults, 73% could speak English.

Nearly 75% of the Italians who came to Canada after the age of 44 were unable to speak either English or French.

Language spoken at home - When asked about the language they spoke most often at home, 55% of Canadians of Italian origin named English, 41% Italian and 4% French. English was spoken at home most often by the Canadian-born (75%) and least often (4%) by those who came to Canada at an advanced age.

Although 58% of the Italians in Montreal use Italian as the language spoken most often at home followed by English (25%) and French (16%), among the Canadian-born, English and Italian were spoken at home with equal frequency (just under 40%). The use of Italian at home increased with age at immigration.

In Toronto, English and Italian were spoken at home with equal frequency while French was rarely mentioned.

In Vancouver, 93% of those born in Canada and 69% of immigrants arriving in Canada as children or teen-agers use English as the language of the home. In contrast, 34% of those arriving as young adults spoke English at home and 10% of those who came after the age of 44.

Labour Force

The proportion of people of Italian origin actually employed or actively looking for work (82% of Italian men and 56% of Italian women) was higher than for all Canadians (78.2% of men and 51.8% of women).

At the time of the 1981 Census, the overall rate of unemployment in the country was 7.4%. The unemployment rate for men at 6.5% was lower than the unemployment rate for women at 8.7%. In comparison, the unemployment rate for adults of Italian ethnic origin in Canada (5.5%) was lower than the national average, both for men (4.5%) and for women (7.1%).

Italians born outside Canada had a lower unemployment rate (4.5%) than adults of Italian ethnic origin who were born in Canada (6.9%).

Occupation

Eighteen per cent of Italians worked in the broad category of occupations labelled "Machine Assembly and Product Fabrication" compared with 10% of the general population.

The proportion of Italians in other occupational groupings was virtually identical to that of the population as a whole.

Clerical	17%
Services	13%
Sales	9%
Managerial and Administrative	6%
Processing	5%

In the three metropolitan cities, the distribution of occupations generally followed the national pattern. The major exception was the employment of a higher proportion in the Machine Assembly and Product Fabrication occupations in Montreal (26%) and a considerably lower proportion in these occupations in Vancouver (12%).

Industry

The manufacturing industry employed the largest proportion of Canadians of Italian origin (26%).

Other industries were:

Construction	18%
Community Business and Personal Services	18%
Trade	18%
Transportation and Communications	6%
Finance and Real Estate	5%

Italian participation in Manufacturing and in Construction was substantially higher than that of the general population. Of all Canadians, 18% were engaged in Manufacturing and 6% in Construction.

Regionally, relatively more Italians in Montreal were engaged in Manufacturing (37%) and fewer in Construction (9%). A smaller proportion of Vancouver Italians (18%) was engaged in Manufacturing.

Income

In 1980, average incomes were

	Italian	Total Population
Males	$ 16,203	$ 16,918
Females	7,986	8,414
Both Sexes	12,725	12,993

The average incomes of the population in the three largest cities were:

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Montreal	$ 13,317	$ 17,142	$ 9,091
Toronto	14,515	18,936	9,831
Vancouver	14,934	19,716	9,775

Average incomes of Italians in the three cities were:

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Montreal	$ 12,126	$ 15,028	$ 8,145
Toronto	12,477	15,772	8,074
Vancouver	14,650	18,929	8,815

Average incomes of Italians born in Canada ($11,440) tended to be lower than those who immigrated as children ($14,194) or who immigrated as adults ($13,091).

Education

About 36% of Canadians of Italian origin reported that they had grade 9 or less compared with 20% of the total population.

Canadian-born Italians had higher education levels than those who came to Canada as adults. Only 8% of the Canadian-born and 65% of adult immigrants did not progress beyond grade 9.

Slightly less than 12% of Italian Canadians had some university education compared with 16% of the population as a whole.

Eighteen per cent of Canadian-born Italians had some university education, compared with 7% of people who immigrated as adults.

Regionally, education levels followed the national pattern, except in Vancouver where Canadian-born Italians reported substantially higher education levels than Italians in Toronto and Montreal.

JAPANESE

Of the 46,065 Canadians who reported Japanese as an origin, 75% were born in Canada.

Of those born outside Canada, 26% came to Canada as children or teenagers, 50% were between the age of 20 and 44, while 3.2% were over 45 years of age.

91% (10,315) of immigrants were born in Japan. Four percent (430) were born in the United States. No other country of birth supplied a significant number of immigrants.

Sixty percent of all persons reporting Japanese as an origin lived in either Montreal (1,495), Toronto (13,515), or Vancouver (12,670).

Of the persons who reported Japanese as an origin who were not born in Canada, 2,615 (23%) came between 1970-74. While 67% of the immigrants arrived between 1965 and 1981, 20% came before 1945.

Of the 35,845 persons aged 15 or over who reported Japanese as an origin, the majority (71.0%) were born in Canada. There were 3.3% (1,185) living in Montreal, 30.4% (10,895) in Toronto, and 27.8% (9,975) in Vancouver.

The majority (70.8%) of the 10,405 adults of Japanese ethnic origin who had immigrated to Canada were between 20 and 44 years old at the time that they immigrated, 26.0% were less than 20 years old, and 3.2% were 45 years old or more.

Age

Twenty-two percent of the Japanese population was under the age of 14. The three age groups (15-24, 25-44, 45-64) accounted for 16, 31, and 23%, respectively. Only 8% was 65 years of age or more.

Virtually all (85%) of the Japanese children under 14 were born in Canada.

Four of ten Japanese born in Canada were under 24 years of age. This proportion applied in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

Language

Mother tongue - Fifty-eight percent of Canadians of Japanese origin listed English as their mother tongue or first language learned. Twenty-two percent named Japanese.

Of the Japanese born in Canada, 73% reported English as the language first learned and still understood.

Of those who were born outside Canada, 25% of those who immigrated before 20 and 5% of those who came as adults, reported English as their mother tongue. The remainder had Japanese as mother tongue.

Slightly more Japanese in Montreal reported Japanese as mother tongue than Toronto (17%), while those in Vancouver reported (35%). English as a mother tongue followed the national norm except in Vancouver where it rose to 65%.

Official languages - Of all Japanese in Canada, 95% were able to express themselves in English, 5% French.

Proficiency in the official languages varied by region.

In Montreal, 95% of Japanese could speak English, 40% French. Thirty-six percent could speak both.

Although 95% of Japanese in Toronto and in Vancouver could speak English, the percentage able to speak French or both official languages were less than the national average.

Almost of all those born in Canada (98%) or those who came to Canada as children or teenagers (95%) could speak English. Of those who came to Canada as young adults, 87% could speak English.

Of the Japanese who came to Canada after the age of 44, 14% were unable to speak either English or French.

Language spoken at home - When asked about the language they spoke most often at home, about half the Canadians of Japanese origin (46%) named English, the remainder Japanese, English was spoken at home most often by the Canadian-born (90%), and least often (15%) by those who came to Canada at an advanced age.

Sixty-eight percent of the Japanese in Montreal reported English as the language used most often at home. This was followed by Japanese (14%), and French (8%). English was spoken most often at home by the Canadian-born (81%). The use of Japanese at home increased with age at immigration.

In Toronto, patterns were like those of the national ones.

In Vancouver, 83% of those born in Canada and 45% of the immigrants who arrived in Canada as children or teenagers used English at home. In contrast, only adults 20 and over spoke English at home.

Labour Force

The proportion of people of Japanese origin actually employed or actively looking for work (82.2% of Japanese men and 58.7% of Japanese women) was substantially higher than for all Canadians (78.2% of men and 51.8% of women).

At the time of the 1981 Census, the overall rate of unemployment in the country was 7.4%. The unemployment rate for men at 6.5% was lower than the unemployment rate for women at 8.7%. In comparison, the unemployment rate for adults for Japanese ethnic origin in Canada (3.9%) was lower than the national average, both for men (3.1%) and for women (5.0%).

Japanese born outside Canada had the same unemployment rate (3.9%) as adults of Japanese ethnic origin who were born in Canada (3.9%).

Occupation

Twenty-one percent of Japanese worked in the Clerical category of occupations compared with 19% of the general population.

The proportion of Japanese in other occupational groupings was almost identical to that of the population as a whole:

Technical/Scientific/Social Science	12%
Services	10%
Managerial	10%
Machine Assembly and Product Fabrication	10%

In the three largest cities, the occupational structure varied only slightly. A smaller proportion of the Japanese workforce in Vancouver (21% engaged in Clerical occupations than in Toronto (26%) or Montreal (26%). Similarly, the percentages for Technical workers varied: Vancouver (8%), Toronto (14%), and Montreal (17%).

Industry

The Community Business and Personal Services industry employed the largest proportion of Canadians of Japanese origin (34%).

Other industries were:

Trade	20%
Finance and Real Estate	5%
Transportation and Communication	7%
Construction	5%

Japanese participation in Community Business and Personal Services and in Trade both exceeded the participation of the Canadians workforce as a whole by 4%.

Regionally, relatively more Japanese in Montreal engaged in Manufacturing (26%) and fewer Vancouver (18%). A slightly higher percentage in Toronto (34%) were in Community Business than in Vancouver (31%).

Income

In 1980, average incomes were

	Japanese	Total Population
Males	$ 18,715	$ 16,918
Females	9,446	8,414
Both Sexes	14,429	12,993

The average incomes of the population in the three largest cities were:

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Montreal	$ 13,317	$ 17,142	$ 9,091
Toronto	14,515	18,936	9,831
Vancouver	14,934	19,716	9,775

The average incomes of the Japanese in the three cities varied:

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Montreal	$ 14,930	$ 18,991	$ 9,901
Toronto	14,085	18,435	9,340
Vancouver	14,668	18,726	10,096

Average incomes of Japanese born in Canada ($15,154) tended to be higher than those who immigrated as children ($10,288) or who immigrated as adults ($13,348).

Education

Eleven percent of Canadians of Japanese origin reported that they had grade 9 or less compared with 20% of the total population.

Canadian-born Japanese had only slightly higher education at the elementary levels than those who came as adults. Only 9% of the Canadian-born and 10% of adult immigrants did not progress beyond grade 9.

Twenty-nine percent of Japanese Canadians had some university education, compared with 16% for the population as a whole.

Twenty-seven percent of Canadian-born Japanese had some university education, compared with 42% who immigrated as adults.

Reginally, education levels exceeded those on the national level; Vancouver levels were only slightly less than those of Toronto.

JEWISH

Of the 294,350 Canadians who reported Jewish as at least one of their ethnic or cultural origins, about two-thirds were born in Canada.

Of those born outside Canada, 15% came to Canada as children or teenagers, 16% were between 20 and 44 years of age, and 3% were over the age of 45.

More than 75% of the Canadian Jewish population lived in either Montreal (94,080), Toronto (118,940), and Vancouver (14,125).

Of the persons who reported Jewish as an ethnic or cultural origin who were not born in Canada, about 24% (22,960) arrived in Canada before 1945. Since then, Jewish immigrants came to Canada at the rate of 2,000 a year.

Of Jewish persons not born in Canada:

22% (22,465) were born in Poland
15% (15,290) were born in the U.S.S.R.
13% (13,095) were born in the U.S.A.
8% (7,800) were born in Morocco
7% (7,140) were born in Israel.

Moroccan Jewish immigrants tended to settle in Montreal (12% of the 38% of Jewish immigrants in Montreal); Polish Jewish immigrants in Toronto (28% of 34%); and 24% of 35% of Jewish immigrants in Vancouver immigrated from the United States.

In Canada, there were 237,295 persons aged 15 and over who reported Jewish as an origin. The majority (60.0%) had been born in Canada. Of those born outside Canada, 49.7% (94,815) had immigrated between the ages of 20 and 44, 40.5% were less than 20 years old and 9.9% were 45 years old or more.

Of those aged 15 and over, 32.8% (77,790) lived in Montreal, 40.4% (95,875) in Toronto, and 4.7% (11,265) in Vancouver.

Age

One fifth of the Jewish population was under the age of 14. About 14% were from 15 to 24 years of age, and 30% were in the age group 25 to 44. Eighteen percent of the population were older adults 45-64 years of age.

Virtually all (90%) of the Jewish children were born in Canada.

In the age group 0-14 years, in Montreal, there were 30% more boys than girls.

Among young adults (25-44 years) about 35% were immigrants and among olders adults (45-64 years) about 45% were immigrants. In the age group 65 years and over more than 66% were immigrants.

About 18% of the Jewish population were older adults (45-64 years). In Canada, as a whole, and in Toronto about 15% of the population were 65 years and over; in Vancouver the proportion was 11% and in Montreal 19% compared with 10% in the total Canadian population.

Among immigrants a large proportion was in the age group 65 years and over: 32% in Montreal, 29% in Toronto, 18% in Vancouver, and 30% in Canada, as a whole.

Language

Mother tongue - Seventy-two percent of Canadian Jews gave English as their mother tongue. Twenty-five percent named Yiddish, 4% French.

Of the Jews born in Canada, 92% reported English as the language first learned and still understood (mother tongue) while only 5% reported Yiddish, and 4% French.

Among immigrants, about half the children, and only 18% of those who arrived aged 45 and over spoke English as the mother tongue. French was given as mother tongue by only 4%, with little variation between immigration categories. Yiddish was given as mother tongue by 5% of those born in Canada, by about 20% of the immigrants. Among those who immigrated as adults, several languages were mentioned as mother tongues: other Semitic languages (8%), Polish (8%), German (5%), Hungarian (6%), Ukrainian (1%).

Official languages - All Jews in Canada, except those 45 and over (76%), spoke English. Sixty-four percent of those born in Montreal learned French, in Toronto (14%), and in Vancouver (16%). Among those who were 45 and over on arrival in Canada, 13% spoke neither official language.

Language spoken at home - Of the Canadian-born, 97% spoke English at home, 2% spoke French. Among those born outside of Canada, French was spoken at home by 13% of those who immigrated aged 19 or less compared to 9% of those who were aged 20-44 and 6% of those aged of 45 and over. English was used in the home by 82% of those aged 0-20 at immigration, 62% of those aged 20-44 and 36% of those aged 45 and over.

Labour Force

The proportion of people of Jewish origin actually employed or actively looking for work (78.3% of men and 54.1% of women) were about the same as the national average for men (78.2%) and higher than that for women (51.8%).

At the time of the 1981 Census, the overall rate of unemployment in the country was 7.4%. The unemployment rate for men at 6.5% was lower than the unemployment rate for women at 8.7%. In comparison, the unemployment rate for adults of Jewish ethnic origin in Canada (5.6%) was lower than the national average, both for men (4.7%) and for women (6.9%).

Jews born outside Canada had a lower unemployment rate (4.5%) than adults of Jewish ethnic origin who were born in Canada (5.9%).

Occupation

The occupational groups for Jewish were quite different than for those of the population as a whole. The proportion of the general population as a whole in each occupational grouping is shown in brackets.

Managerial and Administrative	19% (9%)
Clerical	19% (19%)
Sales	19% (9%)
Technical/Scientific/Social Science	13% (7%)
Teaching	7% (4%)
Medicine/Health	7% (10%)
Services	4% (10%)
Machine and Product Assembly	5% (11%)

Industry

The occupational groups for Jewish were quite different than for those of the population as a whole. The proportion of the general population as a whole in each occupational grouping is shown in brackets.

Community Business and Personal Services	39% (29%)
Trade	26% (16%)
Manufacturing	15% (19%)

The remaining 19% were spread among (in declining order of importance) Finance and Real Estate(8%), Transportation and Communications(4%), Public Administration(4%) and Construction(3%).

In Montreal, 34% of Jewish workers were in Community Business and Personal Services compared to 41% for Toronto and 46% for Vancouver. Trade was reported by 30% of Jewish in Montreal, 25% in Toronto and 22% on Vancouver. Manufacturing declined from 23% in Montreal, to 14% in Toronto to 8% in Vancouver.

Income

In 1980, average incomes were

	Jewish	Total Population
Males	$ 26,356	$ 16,918
Females	12,052	8,414
Both Sexes	19,541	12,993

The average incomes of the population in the three largest cities were:

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Montreal	$ 13,317	$ 17,142	$ 9,091
Toronto	14,515	18,936	9,831
Vancouver	14,934	19,716	9,775

The average incomes of Jews in the three cities varied as follows:

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Montreal	$18,133	$24,280	$11,504
Toronto	20,391	27,589	12,633
Vancouver	21,115	28,503	13,081

Average incomes of Jews born in Canada ($20,360) was more than the average for those who immigrated as children ($18,587) or those who immigrated as adults, ($18,106).

A much higher proportion of Jewish persons (22.2%) have incomes over $25,000 (22.2%) compared with all Canadians (10.6%).

Fewer female Jews had no income compared to all Canadian females; 13% of Jews compared with 23% of all Canadians.

Bilingual Jewish males and females earned slightly more than unilingual English-speakers. For example, bilingual males earned $27,355 as compared with $26,134 among unilingual English-speakers.

The small number of unilingual French-speakers earned much less than unilingual English-speakers, less than half as much -- $12,799 vs. $26,134.

Bilingualism was associated with moderately greater incomes among both males and females.

Education

Only 12% of Jewish Canadians, compared with 20% for the total population in Canada, had less than grade 9 education.

Canadian-born Jews had higher education levels than those who came to Canada as adults. Only 5% of non-immigrants but 23% of immigrants had less than grade 9 education.

Forty-one percent of Jewish Canadians had some university education compared with 16% for the population as a whole.

Forty-seven percent of Canadian-born Jews had some university education compared with 33% of people who immigrated as adults.

Regionally, differences between the educational attainment of Jewish Canadians and other Canadians in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver are similar to those at the national level.

POLISH

QUALIFIER TO THESE DATA: In 1981, 404,480 persons reported that they had Polish ancestry. Of these, 254,485 (62.9%) reported only Polish origins while 149,995 (37.1%) reported Polish and at least one other origin, primarily British. The data presented below deal solely with those who reported "Polish Only" as data are not available for those who reported Polish and other origins.

Numbers and Distribution Across Canada

One percent (254,485 persons) of the Canadian population reported their ethnic origin as Polish. Males and females were equally represented (129,139 and 125,355, respectively).

Almost one-half (61,845 male and 61,100 female) of the Polish ethnic population resided in Ontario, 15% (19,450 male and 18,210 female) in Alberta, slightly more than one-tenth (14,095 male and 14,350 female) in Manitoba and slightly less than one-tenth (12,095 male and 11,700 female) in British Columbia. Eight percent (10,095 male and 9,660 female) resided in Quebec, 7% (9,710 male and 8,625 female) in Saskatchewan and 1% (1,250 male and 1,205 female) in Nova Scotia. Less than 1% of the total Polish ethnic population resided in New Brunswick (245 male and 180 female), the Northwest Territories (110 male and 95 female), the Yukon (90 male and 95 female), Newfoundland (90 male and 95 female), and Prince Edward Island (55 male and 40 female).

Seven percent (17,095 persons) of the Polish ethnic population were concentrated in Montreal, almost one-fifth (47,690 persons) in Toronto and 5% (11,500 persons) in Vancouver. These Polish populations represented less than 1% of the total population of Montreal, 2% of the population of Toronto and 1% of the population of Vancouver. Males and females were equally represented in the Polish populations of these cities.

Place of Birth and Immigration

Four percent (148,940 persons) of the total Canadian foreign-born population reported Poland as their place of birth. Males and females were equally represented (75,240 and 73,700, respectively).

Twelve percent (18,240 persons) of the total Polish-born population resided in Montreal, slightly more than one-quarter (39,950 persons) in Toronto and 5% (7,175 persons) in Vancouver. The Polish-born represented 4% of the foreign-born population of Montreal, 4% of the foreign-born population of Toronto and 2% of the foreign-born population of Vancouver.

Males and females were equally represented in the Polish-born populations of Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

The Polish-born comprised 9% of all foreign-born immigrating to Canada before 1945 and 8% of those immigrating during the period from 1945 to 1954. This proportion decreased to 2% during the years 1955 and 1969 and dropped to 1% during the period from 1970 and 1981.

One-third of the Polish-born population immigrated to Canada before 1945, slightly more than one-third immigrated during the period from 1945 to 1954, slightly less than one-fifth between the years 1955 and 1969 and 10% between 1970 and 1981.

Males comprised 47% of the Polish-born immigrating to Canada prior to 1945. This proportion increased to almost 60% during the period from 1945 to 1954. However, the proportion of males decreased to approximately 45% of the Polish-born immigrating to Canada during the year from 1955 to 1981.

In comparison to the national trend, a significantly lower proportion of the Polish-born of Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver immigrated to Canada before 1945 while a significantly greater proportion immigrated between 1955 and 1969.

Almost one-tenth of the Polish-born population immigrated to Canada before their fifth birthday. Slightly more than one quarter were between the ages of 5 and 19 at the time of immigration while almost two-thirds were 20 years of age or older.

No significant differences were observed for Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver with respect to age at immigration.

No significant male/female differences were observed with respect to age at immigration for the Polish-born populations of Canada or the cities of Montreal, Toronto or Vancouver.

Language

Mother Tongue - Almost 50% of the Polish ethnic population claimed English as their mother tongue, 1% claimed French and 50% claimed that their mother tongue was "other." No male/female differences were observed.

Language spoken at home - Slightly more than 75% of the Polish ethnic population indicated that English was their home language. Slightly more than 20% indicated that their home language was the same as their mother tongue, 1% indicated that their home language was French and 2% that their home language was "other."

Females comprised a slightly higher proportion (53%) than males of those reporting that their home language was the same as their mother tongue. Otherwise, no significant differences were found between the male and female Polish ethnic populations.

Official Languages - Almost 90% of the Polish ethnic population indicated that English was their official language. Nine percent indicated that their official language was either French only or both English and French. Two percent used neither English or French as their official language. Although this group was fairly small in number (5,540 persons), a breakdown by sex indicated that almost two-thirds were female. No other significant male/female variations were observed.

Age Distributions

Twelve percent of the Polish ethnic population were less than 15 years of age, 15% between 15 and 24 years of age, 30% between 25 and 44 years of age, 22% between 45 and 64 years of age and 7%, 65 years of age or older.

In comparison with the Canadian population as a whole, the Polish ethnic population had proportionately fewer in the under 15 years of age category but had greater representation in the 45 years of age and older categories.

No differences in age distribution were observed for the Polish ethnic populations of Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver when compared to the total Polish ethnic population. No male/female differences were observed.

Education Levels

Slightly more than one-quarter of the Polish ethnic population 15 years of age and older reported an educational level of less than grade 9. Forty percent indicated that their highest level of schooling was in the grades 9 to 13 educational category and one-third reported university or other non-university training.

In comparison with the Canadian population as a whole, the Polish ethnic population was only slightly more likely to have less than grade 9 education and slightly less likely to have grade 9 to 13 education or university/non-university training.

Labour Force

No data were available.

Occupation and Industry

No data were available.

Income

No data were available.

PORTUGUESE

Almost half (47%) of the 194,635 Portuguese lived in the Toronto area. About 12% lived in Montreal and 4% in Vancouver.

Twenty-six percent of all Portuguese were born in Canada. Forty-two per cent of the immigrants came to Canada as children or teen-agers and 50% were young adults, aged 25 to 44 years. Eight percent were 45 years of age or older.

Almost all (94%) of the immigrants were born in Portugal. Recent immigration has been at the rate of about 10,000 every four years.

The typical Portuguese immigrant has been in Canada about 15 years. Most of them (85%) came during the period 1960 to 1977. The peak period was 1965-69 when one quarter of all Portuguese immigrants arrived. Only 180 came before 1945.

Of the total of 138,100 persons aged 15 and over who reported Portuguese, almost all (93%) were born outside Canada. Twelve decimal eight per cent (17,690) lived in Montreal, 47.1% (65,025) lived in Toronto, and only 4.4% (6,065) lived in Vancouver.

The majority (55.8%) of the 128,260 adults of Portuguese ethnic origin who had immigrated to Canada were between 20 and 44 years old at the time that they immigrated, 35.0% were less than 20 years old and 9.3% were 45 years old or more.

Age

Except for children aged 14 or less (29% of Portuguese compared with 23% in the general population) and those aged 65 and over (3% of Portuguese compared with 10% of the general population), the proportions falling into the other age groups: 15-24 years (19%), 25-44 years (31%), 45-64 years (17%) were comparable with the general population.

The age distribution in the three largest cities conforms with the national pattern, except for Montreal where there were slightly fewer children (27%) and more young adults (33%).

Almost all (96%) of the Canadian-born Portuguese were under 25 years of age, compared with 42% in the general population. Most immigrants (66%) were between 25 and 64 years of age, compared with 48% of all Canadians.

Language

Mother tongue - Portuguese was the mother tongue -- the language first learned and still understood -- of 81% of all Portuguese. English was the mother tongue of 17%, French of 2%.

Among those born in Canada, Portuguese was the mother tongue reported by 35%, English by 43% and French by 4%.

Official languages - Three-quarters of all Portuguese in Canada could speak English, 16% French, and 10% both official languages. Twenty percent could speak neither English nor French.

The ability to speak English was more common (85%) among those born in Canada and those who immigrated as children or teen-agers.

Of the Canadian-born, 13% could speak French and 9% were bilingual. While 11% of the Portuguese could speak neither French nor English, 78% of those who immigrated at the age of 45 or over could speak neither language.

Language spoken at home - Portuguese was reported as the language spoken most often at home by 65% of all Portuguese; 32% said English and 3% French while among the Canadian-born Portuguese, 52% said English was the language most often spoken at home.

Of the immigrants, 39% of those who immigrated aged 20 or less named English as the home language. The proportion declined with increasing age at immigration.

Not unexpectedly, a higher proportion of Portuguese living in Montreal gave French as their mother tongue: 20% of those born in Canada, 7% of those who came as children or teen-agers and 5% of those who arrived as adults.

Seventy-one percent of Portuguese population of Montreal could speak French, 49% English, and 60% were bilingual. Portuguese was the language spoken most often at home by 72% of all Portuguese living in Montreal, 15% named French, 13% English.

Toronto generally followed the national pattern in language-use. Eighty-three percent named Portuguese as their mother tongue. Among immigrants, the proportion was 90% and, among the Canadian-born, 57%. About three-quarters of the Portuguese in Toronto could speak English, about 5% were bilingual, and 23% could speak neither English nor French.

The proportion in Toronto who reported Portuguese as the language spoken most often at home was slightly higher (69%) than at the national level (65%).

In Vancouver, 25% of all Portuguese, 63% of the Canadian-born, 14% of those who immigrated as children or teen-agers and 9% of those who came as adults reported English as their mother tongue.

Eighty-nine percent of all Portuguese in Vancouver could speak English -- 95% of the Canadian-born -- compared with 75% and 85% at the national level.

Labour force

Almost 87% of Portuguese men and 62.2% of Portuguese women were either working or actively looking for work, compared with 78.2% of men and 51.8% of women in the general population. The proportion was highest among those who immigrated as young adults: 95.4% for men and 64.9% for women. Similar proportions of Portuguese working or actively looking for work was true for the three cities.

At the same time, fewer Portuguese were unemployed: 4.2% of men and 5.5% of women, compared with 6.5% of all men and 8.7% of all women.

Portuguese who immigrated were more likely to be working or looking for work than those who were born here: 88.6% of immigrant men and 62.2% of immigrant women, compared with 65.3% and 55.9% among Canadian-born Portuguese.

In the same way, unemployment rates were lower for Portuguese immigrants (4.6%) than for Canadian-born Portuguese (7.4%). There was little variation in unemployment rates by age at immigration.

For Portuguese in Montreal the unemployment rate was 5.8% compared with 8.7% of Montrealers generally. In Toronto, the unemployment rate for Portuguese was 3.1% compared with 3.9% for the city as a whole. In Vancouver, the comparable rates were 3.4% for the Portuguese and 5.1% for the city generally.

Occupations

Of all Portuguese, 23% worked in Machine Assembly and Product Fabrication, more than twice the proportion among the general population. In Montreal, the proportion was higher (35%), lower in Toronto (23%), and Vancouver (13%).

Of the Portuguese engaged in the Machine Assembly and Product Fabrication, 56% were women, compared with 20% of all workers in those occupations.

Other occupations were::

Services	20%
Clerical	11%
Processing	8%
Managerial and Administrative	4%
Sales	2%

Industries

The distribution by industries:

Manufacturing	35%
Community Business and Personal Services	24%
Construction	15%
Trade	12%
Finance and Real Estate	4%

The proportion of Portuguese employed in manufacturing in Montreal was 43%, in Toronto, 34% and Vancouver, 17%. In construction, the proportions were: 21% in Vancouver, 14% in Toronto, 5% in Montreal.

Income

In 1980, average incomes were:

	Portuguese	Total Population
Males	$14,903	$16,918
Females	7,747	8,414
Both Sexes	11,791	12,993

The average incomes of the population in the three largest cities were:

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Montreal	$13,317	$17,142	$9,091
Toronto	14,515	18,936	9,831
Vancouver	14,934	19,716	9,775

The average incomes of Portuguese in three cities were:

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Montreal	$11,002	$13,361	$7,952
Toronto	11,612	14,692	7,702
Vancouver	13,881	17,859	8,771

More female Portuguese had no income compared with all Canadian females; 28% of Portuguese compared with 23% of all Canadians.

A little more than 5% of all Portuguese had incomes of more than $25,000 in 1980, compared with 10.6% of all Canadians.

Canadian-born Portuguese Canadians reported average incomes of only $7,612 as compared with $10,541 among those who immigrated to Canada before the age of 20 and $13,605 among those who came between the ages of 20 and 45.

English-speakers earned somewhat higher incomes than the small number of French-speakers.

Bilingual English-French speakers do not earn higher incomes than those who speak only English. Portuguese persons able to speak both English and French actually earn marginally less than those who speak English but not French. This pattern is true for males and females.

Education

The educational attainments of Portuguese were considerably lower than those of the general population. More than half had not progressed in school beyond grade 9, compared with 20% of Canadians as a whole. Less than 5% had any university education, compared with 16% of all Canadians.

The gap between the educational attainments of males and females was wider among the Portuguese than among Canadians in general.

Canadian-born Portuguese reached higher levels of education than those who immigrated to Canada and especially those who came as adults.

The pattern was similar for Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

SCANDINAVIAN

QUALIFIER TO THESE DATA: In 1981, 427,085 persons reported that they had Scandinavian ancestry. Scandinavian as used here includes data for persons who reported their ethnic or cultural origin to be "Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish" or who simply reported "Scandinavian." Of these, 282,795 (66.2%) reported only Scandinavian origins while 144,290 (33.8%) reported Scandinavian and at least one other origin, primarily British. The data presented below deal solely with those who reported "Scandinavian Only" as data are not available for those who reported Scandinavian and other origins.

Numbers and Distribution across Canada

One percent (282,795 persons) of the Canadian population reported their ethnic origin as Scandinavian. Males comprised a slightly higher proportion (52%) of the Scandinavian ethnic population than females. Males and females numbered 146,075 and 136,720, respectively.

Almost one-third (43,650 male and 41,385 female) of the Scandinavian ethnic population resided in British Columbia, slightly more than one-quarter (41,100 male and 37,465 female) resided in Alberta, 15% (21,950 male and 20,765 female) in Saskatchewan and almost 15% (20,835 male and 19,500 female) in Ontario.

Almost one-tenth (12,605 male and 12,570 female) resided in Manitoba and 1% resided in each of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia (2,175 male and 2,050 female; 1,340 male and 1,005 female; and 1,190 male and 985 female, respectively). Less than 1% of the total Scandinavian ethnic population resided in the Yukon (390 male and 355 female), Newfoundland (380 male and 260 female), the Northwest Territories (330 male and 260 female), and Prince Edward Island (130 male and 120 female).

One percent (2,850 persons) of the Scandinavian ethnic population were concentrated in Montreal, 4% (12,310 persons) in Toronto and 13% (35,880 persons) in Vancouver.

These Scandinavian populations represented less than 1% of the total population of Montreal, less than 1% of the population of Toronto and 3% of the population of Vancouver. Males and females were equally represented in the Scandinavian populations of these cities.

Place of Birth and Immigration

One percent (48,570 persons) of the total Canadian population reported Scandinavia as their place of birth. Males represented a significantly higher proportion (57%) of the Scandinavian-born population than did the females. Males and females numbered 27,900 and 20,665, respectively.

Three percent (1410 persons) of the total Scandinavian-born population resided in Montreal, 13% (6,085 persons) in Toronto and 20% (9,600 persons) in Vancouver. The Scandinavian-born represented 1% of the foreign-born population of Montreal, 1% of the foreign-born population of Toronto and 3% of the foreign-born population of Vancouver.

Males represented a slightly higher proportion of the Scandinavian-born population in Montreal and Vancouver (54% and 56%, respectively) than did females. Males and females were equally represented in the Scandinavian-born population of Toronto.

The Scandinavian-born comprised 3% of all foreign-born immigrants to Canada before 1945. This proportion increased to 2% during the period from 1945 to 1954, decreased to 1% during the years 1955 to 1969 and dropped to less than 1% during the period from 1970 to 1981.

One-third of the Scandinavian-born population immigrated to Canada before 1945, slightly more than one-fifth immigrated during the period from 1945 to 1954, one-third between the years 1955 and 1969 and 11% between 1970 and 1981.

Males comprised 60% of the Scandinavian-born population immigrating to Canada before 1945 and also during the period of immigration from 1945 to 1954. This proportion decreased to approximately 54% for the remaining immigration periods from 1955 to 1981.

Period of immigration data for the Scandinavian-born population of Vancouver showed little differences from the national trends for the Scandinavian-born. The low number of cases in the period of immigration categories for the Montreal and Toronto Scandinavian-born population precluded meaningful comparisons.

Seventeen percent of the Scandinavian-born population immigrated to Canada before five years of age, 28% were between the ages of 5 and 19 at the time of immigration and 55% were 20 years of age or older.

Age at immigration data for the Scandinavian-born population of Vanvoucer showed little differences from the national trends of the Scandinavian-born. The low number of cases in the age at immigration categories for the Montreal and Toronto Scandinavian-born populations precluded meaningful comparisons.

Male/female differences were observed for the 20 years of age and older category. For both the Canadian and the Vancouver Scandinavian-born populations, males comprised a significantly greater proportion (60%) than females of those immigrating to Canada at 20 years of age or older.

Language

Mother Tongue - Almost 80% of the Scandinavian ethnic population claimed English as their mother tongue, 1% claimed French and slightly more than one-fifth claimed that their mother tongue was "Other." No male/female differences were observed.

Language spoken at home - Almost all (97%) of the Scandinavian ethnic population indicated English as their home language. Two percent indicated that their home language was the same as their mother tongue, and less than 1% indicated that their home language was French and 1% that their home language was "Other." No significant differences were observed between the male and female Scandinavian ethnic populations.

Official Languages - Slightly more than 95% of the Scandinavian ethnic population indicated English as their official language. Four percent indicated that their official language was either French only or both English and French. Less than 1% spoke neither English nor French. No significant male/female variations were noted.

Age Distributions

Fourteen percent of the Scandinavian ethnic population were less than 15 years of age, 16% were between 15 and 24 years of age, 32% between 25 and 44 years, 24% between 45 and 64 years of age and 14% were 65 years of age or older.

In comparison with the Canadian population as a whole, the Scandinavian ethnic population had proportionately fewer in the under 15 years of age category but had greater representation in the 45 years of age and older categories.

Differences in these age categories were also observed for the Scandinavian ethnic populations of Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver. All three cities had proportionately fewer Scandinavians in the under 15 years of age category and a higher representation in the 45 years of age and older categories when compared to the total Scandinavian ethnic population. No significant male/female differences were observed.

Labour Force Activity

Two-thirds of the Scandinavian ethnic population 15 years and older were active in the labour force. Slightly more than 60% of those in the labour force were male while of those not in the labour force almost 70% were female.

The Scandinavian ethnic population aged 15 years and older had an overall participation rate of 65.5% (the participation rate was 78.6% for males and 51.7% for females). The overall unemployment rate for the Scandinavian ethnic population was 4.7% (3.9% for males and 6.0% for females). In general, the participation of the Scandinavian ethnic population tended to be equal to and the unemployment rate lower in comparison with the labour force activity of the total Canadian population aged 15 years and older.

Education Levels

Slightly less than one-fifth of the Scandinavian ethnic population 15 years of age and older reported an educational level of less than grade 9. One-third indicated that their highest level of schooling was in the grades 9 to 13 educational category and one-half reported university or other non-university training.

In comparison with the Canadian population as a whole, the Scandinavian ethnic population was less likely to have less than grade 9 education as their highest level of schooling, one-third less likely to have grade 9 to 13 education and one-third more likely to have university or other non-university training.

Occupation and Industry

No data were available.

Income

No data were available.

SOUTH ASIAN
(Indo-Pakistani)

South Asian origin includes persons who reported an origin from the Indian sub-continent such as Bengali, Gujarati, Punjabi, Tamil, Singhalese, Sri Lankan or Bangladeshi. An analysis of the Census data indicated that some individuals of South Asian ethnic origin had been misclassified. The following have also been classified as South Asian in the data used here:

1) Persons who reported aboriginal origins and who were not born either in Canada or in the United States were reclassified as South Asian ethnic origin.

2) Persons who reported British only, French only, and British and French and who were born in the Caribbean whose religion was Hindu, Moslem or Sikh were reclassified as South Asian.

Of the 222,180 Canadians who reported South Asian as at least one of their ethnic or cultural origins, 24% were born in Canada. Of those born outside Canada, 27% came before age 20, 42% came as adults 20-44 and 7% as adults 45 and over.

Of South Asians born outside Canada:

55% (92,730) were born in India
7% (11,235) were born in Pakistan
8% (14,170) were born in Uganda, Zambia, or Tanzania
about 20% (approximately 20,000) were born in the West Indies.

Sixty percent of all persons reporting South Asian as an ethnic or cultural origin lived in either Montreal (16,395), Toronto (79,485), or Vancouver (37,670).

Of the 153,720 South Asians 15 years and over, 7.7% (11,895) lived in Montreal, 36.7% (56,490) lived in Toronto and 17.0% (26,110) lived in Vancouver.

The vast majority of South Asians 15 and over (95%) immigrated to this country, and about three-quarters of these immigrants did so as adults (20 years or over).

In Montreal, 97% of South Asians over the age of 15 were born outside Canada while in Toronto, 99% were born outside Canada. The proportion was somewhat lower in Vancouver (92%). Three-quarters of those in Montreal and Toronto immigrated as adults, compared to only 62% of those in Vancouver.

Of the persons who reported South Asian as an ethnic or cultural origin who were not born in Canada, 67,610 (40%) came between 1970-74. Nearly all immigration (95%) of this group took place between 1965 and 1981.

Age

More than a third (36%) of the South Asian population was under the age of 20. The other two groups (20-44, 45 and over) accounted for 55% and 9%, respectively.

Sixty-seven percent of the South Asian children (14 and under) were born in Canada.

Older adults (45-64 years) accounted for 14% of the population and those 65 years and over for about 3%. The corresponding figures for the total population of Canada were 29% and 10% respectively.

Language

Mother tongue - Of Canadians of South Asian origin 47% listed English as their mother tongue or first language learned. Eleven percent named Hindi, 1% French, 36% Punjabi, 1% Bengali, and 4% Other.

Of the South Asians born in Canada, 66% reported English as the language first learned and still understood (mother tongue) while only 3% reported Hindi, 20% Punjabi, and 7% Other.

More than half of the immigrants (52% of the children and 59% of the adults at the time of immigration) reported English as their mother tongue. However, of those who immigrated as children, 24% reported Punjabi as mother tongue.

While fewer South Asians in Montreal reported English as mother tongue (51%) than in Toronto (57%), Vancouver's South Asians' use of English as a mother tongue declined to an overall 24%. Punjabi (48%) was the mother tongue of most immigrants in the group.

Official languages - Of all South Asians in Canada, 86% were able to express themselves in English, about 7% in French.

In Montreal, 84% of South Asians could speak English, 36% French. In Toronto and Vancouver, the percentages able to use the two official languages were similar to those of South Asians as a whole.

Almost all of those born in Canada (91%) or those who came to Canada as children or teenagers (98%) could speak English. Of those who came to Canada as young adults, 96% could speak English.

Language spoken at home - When asked about the language they spoke most often at home, 57% of Canadians of South Asian origin named English. English was spoken at home most often by the Canadian-born (70%) and least often (29%) by those who came to Canada at an advanced age.

South Asians in Montreal use English as the language spoken most often at home (62%), followed by French (6%) and Punjabi (7%). Among the Canadian-born, the mother tongue was 10% French, 3% Punjabi, and 83% English. The use of English at home decreased with age at immigration.

In Toronto, English was the home language for 73% of the Canadian-born and of those who immigrated as children, French was rarely mentioned.

In Vancouver, Punjabi was the home language of 48% of the South Asians, Hindi (11%), and Others (16%). English, the mother tongue of the Canadian-born (52%) decreased in use among the immigrants aged 20-44 (34%) and 45 and over (10%).

Labour Force

The proportion of people of South Asian origin actually employed or actively looking for work (85.3% of men and 60.8% of women) was substantially higher than for all Canadians (78.2% for men and 51.8% for women).

At the time of the 1981 Census, the overall rate of unemployment in the country was 7.4%. The unemployment rate for men at 6.5% was lower than the unemployment rate for women at 8.7%. In comparison, the unemployment rate for adults of South Asian ethnic origin in Canada (6.8%) was lower than the national average; for men the rate was (4.8%) but higher for women (9.8%).

South Asians born outside Canada had a lower unemployment rate (6.7%) than adults of South Asian origin who were born in Canada (8.3%).

Occupation

More South Asians were engaged in Machine Assembly and Product Fabrication (17%) than was the population as a whole (10%). The proportion of South Asians in other occupational groupings was:

Clerical and Related Services	19%
Services	11%
Technical/Science/Social Science	9%
Sales	7%
Managerial	8%
Medicine	5%
Teaching	4%

These proportions were similar to those of the population as a whole.

In the three largest cities, the distribution of occupations generally followed or was greater than the national pattern. In the Clerical and Managerial groupings Vancouver (16%, 6%, respectively) lagged behind Montreal (19%, 11%) and Toronto (28%, 9%).

Industry

The Manufacturing industry employed the largest proportion of Canadians of South Asian origin (31%) compared with 19% of all Canadians.

Other industries were:

Community Business and Personal Services	30%
Trade	15%
Transportation and Communications	6%
Construction	2%
Agriculture	2%

Income

In 1980, average incomes were

	South Asian	Total Population
Males	$ 17,621	$ 16,918
Females	8,622	8,414
Both Sexes	13,797	12,993

The average incomes of the population in the three largest cities were:

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Montreal	$ 13,317	$ 17,142	$ 9,091
Toronto	14,515	18,936	9,831
Vancouver	14,934	19,716	9,775

The average incomes of South Asians in the three major urban areas varied as follows:

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Montreal	$ 14,055	$ 17,176	$ 9,092
Toronto	12,984	16,046	9,119
Vancouver	12,598	16,180	8,116

Average incomes of South Asians born in Canada ($10,999) tended to be more than those who immigrated as children ($8,882) but less than those who immigrated as adults ($15,508).

Education

Less than 15% of South Asian Canadians reported that they had Grade 9 or less compared with 20% of the total population.

Canadian-born South Asians had lower education levels than those who came to Canada as adults. Only 10% of the Canadian-born did not progress beyond grade 9.

Roughly 35% of South Asian Canadians had some university education compared with 16% for the population as a whole.

Twenty percent of Canadian-born South Asians had some university education compared with 36% of people who immigrated as adults.

Regionally, education levels were higher than for Canadians as a whole, except in Vancouver where South Asians with grade 9 and less exceeded the national average by 11% even though a higher percentage of them had some university education (24%).

SOUTH EAST ASIAN
(Indo-Chinese)

Of the 56,220 people of South East Asian origin (persons who reported Thai, Vietnamese, Kampuchean, Cambodian, Laotian, Malay or Burmese) 90% were born outside Canada -- one of the highest ratios of immigrants to Canadian-born among ethnocultural groups in Canada.

Seventy-one percent of all South East Asian immigrants in Canada in 1981 had come in the previous three years, many of them refugees from political and economic disruption in Southeast Asia. Special immigrant programs have been scaled down in recent years but immigration was expected to continue at the rate of at least 4,000 a year.

Fifty-seven percent of South East Asians were born in Vietnam, 8% in Kampuchea.

In Montreal, there was a higher proportion of Vietnamese (66%), probably because of the widespread use of French in Vietnam. In Vancouver and Toronto, the proportion of Vietnamese was lower than at the national level: 47% and 44% respectively.

Seventeen percent of South East Asian immigrants in Montreal were born in Kampuchea but relatively few of them lived in Toronto or Vancouver.

About 22% of all Canadians of South East Asian origin lived in Montreal, 17% in Toronto, 7% in Vancouver. About 15% lived in Alberta, 11% in British Columbia.

Of the total of 38,925 South East Asians aged 15 and over, 22.3% (8,675) lived in Montreal, 17.6% (6,835) in Toronto, and 7.0% (2,735) in Vancouver.

Almost all (97.1%) of the South East Asians aged 15 and over were immigrants.

Of the 37,810 South East Asians aged 15 and over who had immigrated to Canada, 64.3% were 20-44 years old at immigration, 26.1% were less than 20 years old and 9.5% were 45 years old or more.

Age

The South East Asians were relatively young. About 30% were children, compared with 23% of the general population; about 25% were in the age group 15-24 years (19% generally); and 35% were young adults between the ages of 25 and 44 years, (29% generally).

Among Canadian-born South East Asian, 80% were children — 90% in Toronto. Only 1% of the Canadian-born were 65 years of age or older, compared with 10% in the general population.

In the age group 15-24, in Toronto, there were 50% more men than women; in Montreal and Vancouver, the proportion of males over females in the same age group was 30%.

Forty-five percent of South East Asian immigrants came to Canada as children or teenagers and a slightly higher proportion (48%) were between the age of 20 and 44 years when they arrived. Only 7% were 45 or older.

Language

Mother tongue - About 20% of South East Asians reported English as their mother tongue -- the language they first learned and still understand. For Canadian-born South East Asians, the proportion designating English was 59%.

French was the mother tongue of 10% of Canadian-born South East Asians and 6% of immigrants.

Official languages - Sixty-eight percent of all South East Asians could speak English, 28% French and 14% both French and English. Eighteen percent could speak neither of the official languages.

The Canadian-born and those who immigrated at an early age were more likely to be able to speak English or French than those who came when they were older. More immigrants than Canadian-born were bilingual.

Language spoken at home - Twenty-three percent of Canadians of South East Asian origin spoke English most often at home: 60% of those born in Canada and 10% of the oldest immigrants. French was spoken at home by 5%.

In Toronto, 35% of South East Asians reported English as their mother tongue, 30% in Vancouver, 19% in Montreal. Nineteen percent in Montreal spoke French as their mother tongue.

Thirty-nine percent of Canadian-born and 44% of immigrant South East Asians in Montreal could speak English; 58% Canadian-born and 79% of the immigrants could speak French.

In Toronto, 91% of Canadian-born and 85% of immigrant South East Asians could speak English. The corresponding proportions in Vancouver were 95% and 79%. About 7% in each city could speak French.

Thirty percent of Canadian-born and 14% of immigrant South East Asians in Montreal said they spoke French most often at home. Those speaking English at home were 17% and 7% respectively.

In Toronto, 77% of the Canadian-born and 32% of the immigrants spoke English at home. In Vancouver, the proportions were 90% and 35%.

Labour Force

Slightly fewer South East Asian men (77.8%) were either working or actively looking for work than men in the general population (78.2%) but the rate for South East Asian fwomen was slightly higher (59%) than for Canadian women generally (51.8%).

The unemployment rate among South East Asians was higher: 8.4% for men and 12.2% for women, compared with 6.5% and 8.7% in the general population.

More Canadian-born South East Asian men were working or actively looking for work (91%) than men who had immigrated (77.4%) but there was little difference in unemployment rates between the two groups.

Of those who had immigrated between the ages of 20 and 44, 87% of men and 66% of women were either working or looking for work. Their unemployment rate was 8.7%.

The pattern of higher unemployment rates for South East Asians prevailed in the three largest cities. The greatest difference was in Montreal where 14% of South East Asians were unemployed compared with 8.7% of all Montrealers.

Occupation

The largest group of Canadians of South East Asian origin were employed in occupations related to Machine Assembly and Product Fabrication -- 26% compared with 11% of the general population.

Other occupations were:

Service	19%
Clerical	12%
Technical	9%
Managerial and Administrative	5%
Medicine	5%

Industry

South East Asians were employed in the following industries:

Community Business and Personal Services	33%
Manufacturing	29%
Trade	15%
Finance and Real Estate	6%
Transportation and Communication	5%
Construction	3%

In Toronto, 43% of the South East Asian work force was engaged in Manufacturing, compared with 34% in Montreal and 33% in Vancouver.

Income

In 1980, average incomes were:

	South East Asian	Total Population
Males	$ 10,531	$ 16,918
Females	7,057	8,414
Both Sexes	9,180	12,993

The average incomes of the population in the three largest cities were:

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Montreal	$ 13,317	$ 17,142	$ 9,091
Toronto	14,515	18,936	9,831
Vancouver	14,934	19,716	9,775

For South East Asians, average incomes were higher in Montreal, lower in Toronto, and lowest in Vancouver.

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Montreal	$ 10,924	$ 12,917	$ 8,166
Toronto	9,609	10,832	7,868
Vancouver	9,139	10,402	7,552

Among South East Asians, bilingual English-French speakers earned more than $2,000 more than unilingual English-speakers. Unilingual French speakers earned about $3,500 less than unilingual English speakers, $5,845 vs. $9,307. Bilingual English-French speakers earned as much as $12,952. South East Asians who speak neither official language earn as little as $4,255 on average.

Among the Vietnamese, unilingual English-speakers and unilingual French-speakers earned approximately the same incomes, about $6,000 per annum. By contrast, bilingual English-French speakers earned more than $13,100 on average.

Education

The proportion of Canadians of South East Asian origin who had some university education (29%) was substantially higher than for the Canadian population as a whole (16%). The proportion with less than grade 9 education was about the same as for the general population (20%).

In Montreal and Toronto, the proportion with some university education was even higher: 43% and 32% respectively.

Immigrants who came to Canada as children tended to have reached higher grades in school than those who came at a more advanced age but those who came as adults were more likely to have some university education. To a greater degree than in the general population, men had higher educational attainments than women.

UKRAINIAN

The majority of the 745,975 Ukrainians now living in Canada (89%) were born in this country as the peak period of Ukrainian immigration to Canada was between 1895 and 1930.

Of those who immigrated, half of them came as young adults (between 20 and 44 years of age); 46% were children or teenagers and 4% were more than 44 years of age.

Slightly more than half were born in the U.S.S.R., about one quarter in Poland, 6% in Austria and 5% in Germany.

Most have lived in Canada for 30 or 40 years. Nearly half (46%) arrived before 1945 and another 36% between 1945 and 1954, after which Ukrainian immigration dropped off significantly.

Almost 70% of all Ukrainians were living in the Prairie provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and about 20% in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

In Vancouver there was a somewhat higher proportion of Canadian-born Ukrainians (92%) than in Canada as a whole (89%) or in Toronto (74%) or Montreal (67%).

Of the 585,030 Ukrainians 15 and over, 125,510 (21.5%) reported one or more other ethnic origins as well. Nearly all Ukrainians who reported Ukrainian as well as another origin (120,320 or 95.9%) were born in Canada.

The majority (86.1%) of the adults of Ukrainian ethnic origin in Canada at the time of the 1981 Census had been born in Canada.

Age

The distribution of Canadians of Ukrainian origin by age groups was as follows:

0-14 years	23%
15-24	19
25-44	28
45-64	20
65 and over	10

Regional distribution generally followed the national pattern except in Montreal where there were fewer Ukrainian children and more people 45 years of age or more.

Immigrants as a group were decidedly older than Canadian-born Ukrainians. Forty-two percent of immigrants were 65 years of age or more, compared with only 5% among the Canadian-born. Only 5% of immigrants were under 25 years of age, compared with 45% of the Canadian-born.

Language

Mother tongue - Almost two-thirds (63%) of Canadians of Ukrainian origin -- mostly Canadian-born -- reported English as the language they first learned and still understood. Among immigrants who came to Canada as children or teenagers, 79% gave Ukrainian as their mother tongue, and among those arriving aged 44 or over, 90%.

In Montreal, Ukrainian was the mother tongue of 54% of Ukrainians, followed by English (37%) and French (6%). In Vancouver, 74% named English. In Toronto, the distribution was 52% English, 45% Ukrainian.

Official languages - Virtually all Ukrainians could speak English. Five per cent could speak French and most of them were in Montreal where 56% of the Ukrainian population was bilingual.

Language spoken at home - English was the language spoken at home by 87% of all Ukrainians and by 93% of those born in Canada. In Montreal, 10% spoke French at home and 58% English.

Labour Force

The proportion of Canadian men of Ukrainian origin who were participating in the labour force, according to the 1981 Census of Canada (79%), was roughly the same as for men in the population as a whole; for Ukrainian women the proportion was somewhat higher (56.4%) than for women in general (51.8%).

The unemployment rate for Ukrainians (4.8%) was substantially lower than for the general population (7.4%).

Occupation

The occupational structure of this ethnic group closely matched that of the Canadian workforce as a whole.

The major occupational groupings for Ukrainians were:

Clerical and Related Services	20%
Services	11%
Sales	9%
Machine Assembly and Product Fabrication	9%
Managerial and Administration	9%
Primary	8%
Technical/Science and Social Science	6%

The male/female ratios within occupations among Ukrainians also closely matched the general Canadian population. Some differences were the slightly lower proportion of men in Services (41% compared to 47%), and more in Machine Assembly and Product Fabrication (87% compared to 80%).

Industry

The industry of employment for Ukrainians closely matched the general Canadian population. The major industries were:

Community Business and Personal Services	28%
Trade	17%
Manufacturing	15%
Transportation and Communication	10%
Construction	7%
Finance and Real Estate	5%
Agriculture	6%

In Montreal, the industry employing most Ukrainians was Manufacturing at 28%, but this dropped to 23% in Toronto and 14% in Vancouver.

Income

In 1980, average incomes were

	Ukrainian	Total Population
Males	$ 17,115	$ 16,918
Females	8,555	8,414
Both Sexes	13,121	12,993

The average incomes of the population in the three largest cities were:

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Montreal	$ 13,317	$ 17,142	$ 9,091
Toronto	14,515	18,936	9,831
Vancouver	14,934	19,716	9,775

The average incomes for Ukrainians in the three urban centres were:

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Montreal	$ 12,970	$ 16,484	$ 8,877
Toronto	13,952	17,832	9,971
Vancouver	14,653	19,261	9,944

About 11.8% of Ukrainians have incomes over $25,000 compared to 10.6% for all Canadians.

Ukrainian Canadians earned lower incomes in those instances where they reported multiple ancestral origins. Ukrainian males of single ancestry reported average incomes of $17,498 with those of multiple ancestry, $15,629. Among females, ancestry and income were unrelated.

Those few Ukrainian Canadians who spoke neither official language or spoke French but not English earned low incomes — $5,857 and $8,022 as compared to $13,121 among Ukrainian Canadians as a whole.

Education

The educational attainments of Canadians of Ukrainian origin were generally similar to those of the population as a whole: 17% had some university education and 22% had not progressed beyond grade 9.

Among immigrants, however, only 11% had some university education and 58% had not progressed beyond grade 9. Education was generally lower among immigrants who had arrived at a more advanced age.

The proportion of Ukrainians with some university education was substantially higher among those living in Montreal (26%) and Toronto (24%).

Of the Ukrainians who gave a single response, 26% reported that they had grade 9 education or less and 15% reported that they had some university education. For those who gave multiple responses, only 6% had less than grade 9 education, and 23% had some university education.

YUGOSLAV

Almost one-third of the 127,840 Canadians who identified themselves as being of Yugoslav origin lived in the Toronto area. Eight percent lived in Vancouver and 5% in Montreal.

(Included in this category were people who described their origins as Yugoslav, Croatian, Serbian, Slovenian or some variation of those terms.)

Of the total, 41% were born in Canada; 19% immigrated before the age of 20; 36% between the ages of 20 and 44; 3% at age 45 or more.

Almost all of the immigrants (93%) were born in Yugoslavia. The United States, Austria and Germany each accounted for less than 1% of all immigrants.

The typical Yugoslav has been in Canada for about 20 years. The peak of immigration was between the years 1965-74, when 43% of the present immigrant population arrived. Seventy percent came between 1955 and 1974 but only 7% before 1945 and only 3% after 1978.

Of the Yugoslavs in Montreal and Toronto, a smaller proportion was born in Canada than the national average: 32% in Montreal, 35% in Toronto. Vancouver conformed with the national pattern.

Age

Canadians of Yugoslav origin were roughly the same age as the general population: 24% under 15; 16%, 15-24 years; 32%, 25-44 years; 21%, 45-64 years; 6% over 65.

Age distribution in the three largest cities followed the same pattern except that, in Montreal, there was a smaller proportion of children (18%) and a higher proportion of adults between 45 and 64 years of age (26%).

Among Canadian-born Yugoslavs in the three largest cities, there was a much higher proportion of children and teenagers than in the general population: 85% in Montreal and Toronto and 73% in Vancouver, compared with 42% in the total population of Canada.

Yugoslav immigrants tended to be older than those born in Canada; 80% were in the group 25 to 64 years. Eighty-six per cent of all Yugoslav children were born in Canada.

In the largest cities, there was a higher proportion of males among immigrants. In Montreal, among immigrants aged 25-44 years, there were 28% more men than women. In Toronto and Vancouver, among immigrants in the 45-64 age group, there were 30% more men than women; in Montreal, among the same group, there were 50% more men.

Language

Mother tongue - Most Canadian-born Yugoslavs, when asked their mother tongue -- the language they first learned and still understand -- said either English (64%) or "Yugoslav" (11%), although, strictly speaking, "Yugoslav" is not a language.

Other mother tongues reported by Canadian-born Yugoslavs: Croatian, 15%; Serbian (the same language as Croatian but written in the Cyrillic alphabet), 30%; Slovenian, 3%.

Among immigrants, "Yugoslav" was mentioned most often (43%) as the mother tongue; 30% gave Croatian, 7% Serbian, 6% Slovenian.

French was reported as a mother tongue by less than 0.5%.

Official languages - Virtually all Yugoslavs, except the oldest immigrants, could speak English. Of the immigrants 65 years of age or older, slightly more than half could speak English.

Nine percent of all Yugoslavs in Canada could speak French and almost all of the French-speakers could also speak English.

Of the oldest immigrants, nearly half could speak neither English nor French.

Language spoken at home - English was the language spoken most often at home by 80% of Canadian-born Yugoslavs, by 57% of immigrants who came to Canada as children or teenagers, and by 35% of those who came as adults.

In Montreal, the proportion reporting "Yugoslav" as their mother tongue was much higher: 26% of Canadian-born Yugoslavs and 58% of immigrants, compared with 11% and 43% at the national level. Fifty-three percent of Canadian-born Yugoslavs in Montreal gave English as their mother tongue and 5% of immigrants.

As could be expected, a higher proportion of Yugoslavs in Montreal (57%) could speak French — 70% of the Canadian-born. For 12% French was the language spoken most often at home.

Four percent of Yugoslavs in Toronto gave Macedonian as their mother tongue. In other respects, the pattern of language in Toronto was roughly the same as that reported nationally.

In Vancouver, a slightly higher proportion of Yugoslavs reported English as their mother tongue and the language spoken most often at home.

Labour Force, Employment

A higher proportion of Canadians of Yugoslav origin than of Canadians as a whole participated in the labour force at the time of the 1981 Census of Canada: 82.2% of men and 61.5% of women, compared with 78.2% and 51.8% for the population as a whole.

Yugoslav men who immigrated to Canada had a higher participation rate (83.6%) than those born in Canada (78%). Among women, the Canadian-born had a higher rate (66.8%) than those who immigrated (59.5%).

The participation rate was highest (86.1%) among men who immigrated between the ages of 20 and 44 years. Among women, the highest rate (67.8%) was among those who immigrated as children or teenagers.

Unemployment rates among Canadians of Yugoslav origin were somewhat lower (6.1%) than among the general population (7.4%) and immigrants had a lower rate (5.9%) than those born in Canada (6.6%).

In Montreal, the labour-force participation rate for men of Yugoslav origin was higher than for all men in that city; in Toronto the rates were roughly equal; and, in Vancouver, somewhat lower. With regard to unemployment, the rate for Yugoslavs was lower in Montreal than for all residents, about equal in Toronto, and higher in Vancouver.

Occupations, Industries

The most frequent occupation reported by Canadians of Yugoslav origin was the category Machine Assembly and Product Fabrication (22%).

Other categories:

Services	14%
Clerical	13%
Processing	7%
Sales	6%
Technical	6%
Managerial and Administrative	6%
Medicine	3%

Toronto and Montreal, which had a higher proportion of immigrants than Vancouver, had a higher percentage of Yugoslavs engaged in assembly and technical occupations.

By industry, the distribution was:

Manufacturing	35%
Community Business and Personal Services	25%
Trade	13%
Construction	10%
Transportation and Communication	5%
Finance and Real Estate	4%

Reflecting the lower proportion of immigrants in Vancouver, only 22% of Canadians of Yugoslav origin were engaged in Manufacturing, compared to 44% in Montreal and 39% in Toronto.

Incomes

The average personal income in 1981 of Canadians of Yugoslav origin was slightly higher ($13,747) than that of Canadians as a whole ($12,993).

Montreal incomes were close to the national average; those of Toronto and Vancouver were higher by 7% and 13% respectively. These differences were also reflected in the incomes of Yugoslavs.

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Montreal	$13,662	$16,294	$9,582
Toronto	13,893	17,477	9,486
Vancouver	14,876	18,730	9,975

Education

Among Canadian-born Yugoslavs, educational attainments were substantially higher than in the general population. Twenty-five percent of Yugoslavs born in Canada had some university education, compared with 16% of the general population; only 4% failed to progress beyond grade 9, compared with 20% of Canadians as a whole.

Among Yugoslav immigrants, attainments were lower: 35% had less than grade 9 education and 13% had some university education.

The educational levels attained declined among those men who immigrated at a more advanced age and were substantially lower than women.